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Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 348 711 A1

(12)

# EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION published in accordance with Art. 158(3) EPC

(43) Date of publication:  
01.10.2003 Bulletin 2003/40

(51) Int Cl.<sup>7</sup>: C07F 15/00, C07F 19/00,  
C09K 11/06, H05B 33/14

(21) Application number: 01998553.0

(86) International application number:  
PCT/JP01/10487

(22) Date of filing: 30.11.2001

(87) International publication number:  
WO 02/044189 (06.06.2002 Gazette 2002/23)

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU  
MC NL PT SE TR

Designated Extension States:

AL LT LV MK RO SI

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(30) Priority: 30.11.2000 JP 2000364650  
08.03.2001 JP 2001064205  
26.04.2001 JP 2001128928

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## (54) LUMINESCENT ELEMENT AND DISPLAY

(57) A luminescence device having a layer containing a metal coordination compound which has a partial structure  $ML_m$  of formula (2) below and is preferably entirely represented by formula (3) below:



(3),

wherein M denotes a metal atom of Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; represent mutually different bidentate ligands; m is 1 or 2 or 3; n is 0 or 1 or 2 with the proviso that  $m+n = 2$  or 3; the partial structure  $ML_m$  is represented by formula (2) below (wherein B is an isocynolyl group bonded to the metal M with its N and including a position-1 carbon atom bonded to a cyclic group A which includes the C bonded to the metal M), and the partial structure  $ML'_n$  is represented by formula (4), (5) or (6) shown below. There is provided a luminescence device capable of high-efficiency luminescence and long-term high luminance and adapted to red luminescence.

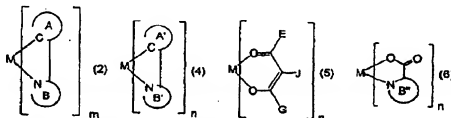
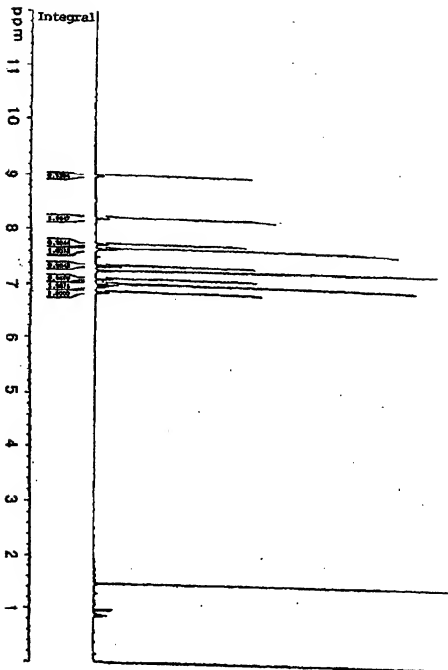


FIG. 8



## Description

## [TECHNICAL FIELD]

[0001] The present invention relates to an organic luminescence device (also called an organic electroluminescence device or organic EL device) for use in a planar light source, a planar display, etc. Particularly, the present invention relates to a novel metal coordination compound and a luminescence device having a high luminescence efficiency and causing little change with time by using a metal coordination compound of a specific structure.

## [BACKGROUND ART]

[0002] An old example of organic luminescence device is, e.g., one using luminescence of a vacuum-deposited anthracene film (Thin Solid Films, 94 (1982) 171). In recent years, however, in view of advantages, such as easiness of providing a large-area device compared with an inorganic luminescence device, and possibility of realizing desired luminescence colors by development of various new materials and drivability at low voltages, an extensive study thereon for device formation as a luminescence device of a high-speed responsiveness and a high efficiency, has been conducted.

[0003] As precisely described in Macromol. Symp. 125, 1 - 48 (1997), for example, an organic EL device generally has an organization comprising a pair of upper and lower electrodes formed on a transparent substrate, and organic material layers including a luminescence layer disposed between the electrodes.

[0004] In the luminescence layer, aluminum quinolinol complexes (inclusive of Alq3 shown hereinafter as a representative example) having an electron-transporting characteristic and a luminescence characteristic, are used for example. In a hole-transporting layer, a material having an electron-donative property, such as a triphenylidamine derivative (inclusive of  $\alpha$ -NPD shown hereinafter as a representative example), is used for example.

[0005] Such a device shows a current-rectifying characteristic such that when an electric field is applied between the electrodes, holes are injected from the anode and electrons are injected from the cathode.

[0006] The injected holes and electrons are recombined in the luminescence layer to form excitons, which emit luminescence when they are transitioned to the ground state.

[0007] In this process, the excited states include a singlet state and a triplet state and a transition from the former to the ground state is called fluorescence and a transition from the latter is called phosphorescence. Materials in these states are called singlet excitons and triplet excitons, respectively.

[0008] In most of the organic luminescence devices studied heretofore, fluorescence caused by the transition of a singlet exciton to the ground state, has been utilized. On the other hand, in recent years, devices utilizing phosphorescence via triplet excitons have been studied.

[0009] Representative published literature may include:

Article 1: Improved energy transfer in electrophosphorescent device (D.F. O'Brien, et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 74, No. 3, p. 422 (1999)); and

Article 2: Very high-efficiency green organic light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence (M.A. Baldo, et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 75, No. 1, p. 4 (1999)).

[0010] In these articles, a structure including four organic layers sandwiched between the electrodes, and the materials used therein include carrier-transporting materials and phosphorescent materials, of which the names and structures are shown below together with their abbreviations.

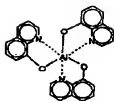
Alq3: aluminum quinolinol complex

$\alpha$ -NPD: N4,N4'-di-naphthalene-1-yl-N4,N4'-diphenyl-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine

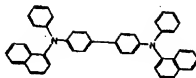
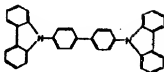
CBP: 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline

PtOEP: platinum-octaethylporphyrin complex

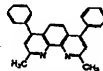
Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>: iridium-phenylpyrimidine complex



Alq3

 $\alpha$ -NPD

CBP



BCP

Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0011] The above-mentioned Articles 1 and 2 both have reported structures, as exhibiting a high efficiency, including a hole-transporting layer comprising  $\alpha$ -NPD, an electron-transporting layer comprising Alq3, an exciton diffusion-preventing layer comprising BCP, and a luminescence layer comprising CBP as a host and ca. 6 % of PtOEP or Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> as a phosphorescent material in mixture therein.

[0012] Such a phosphorescent material is particularly noted at present because it is expected to provide a high luminescence efficiency in principle for the following reasons. More specifically, excitons formed by carrier recombination comprise singlet excitons and triplet excitons in a probability ratio of 1:3. Conventional organic EL devices have utilized fluorescence of which the luminescence efficiency is limited to at most 25 %. On the other hand, if phosphorescence generated from triplet excitons is utilized, an efficiency of at least three times is expected, and even an efficiency of 100 %, i.e., four times, can be expected in principle, if a transition owing to intersystem crossing from a singlet state having a higher energy to a triplet state is taken into account.

[0013] However, like a fluorescent-type device, such an organic luminescence device utilizing phosphorescence is generally required to be further improved regarding the deterioration of luminescence efficiency and device stability.

[0014] The reason of the deterioration has not been fully clarified, but the present inventors consider as follows based on the mechanism of phosphorescence.

[0015] In the case where the luminescence layer comprises a host material having a carrier-transporting function and a phosphorescent guest material, a process of phosphorescence via triplet excitons may include unit processes as follows:

1. transportation of electrons and holes within a luminescence layer,
2. formation of host excitons,
3. excitation energy transfer between host molecules,
4. excitation energy transfer from the host to the guest,
5. formation of guest triplet excitons, and

6. transition of the guest triplet excitons to the ground state and phosphorescence.

[0016] Desirable energy transfer in each unit process and luminescence are caused in competition with various energy deactivation processes.

[0017] Needless to say, a luminescence efficiency of an organic luminescence device is increased by increasing the luminescence quantum yield of a luminescence center material.

[0018] Particularly, in a phosphorescent material, this may be attributable to a life of the triplet excitons which is longer by three or more digits than the life of a singlet exciton. More specifically, because it is held in a high-energy excited state for a longer period, it is liable to react with surrounding materials and cause polymer formation among the excitons, thus incurring a higher probability of deactivation process resulting in a material change or life deterioration.

[0019] Further, in view of the formation of a full-color display device, luminescence materials providing luminescence colors which are as close as possible to pure three primary colors of blue, green and red, are desired, but there have been few luminescence materials giving a luminescence color of pure red, so that the realization of a good full-color display device has been restricted.

#### [DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION]

[0020] Accordingly, a principal object of the present invention is to provide a compound capable of high efficiency luminescence and showing a high stability as a luminescent material for use in a phosphorescent luminescence device. Particularly, it is an object to provide a luminescence material compound which is less liable to cause energy deactivation in a long life of excited energy state and is also chemically stable, thus providing a longer device life. A further object of the present invention is to provide a red luminescence material compound capable of emitting pure red suitable for forming a full-color display device.

[0021] Inclusively, principal objects of the present invention are to provide a luminescence material which exhibits a high luminescence efficiency, retains a high luminance for a long period and is capable of red luminescence based on phosphorescent luminescence materials, and also provide a luminescence device and a display apparatus using the same.

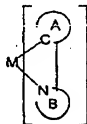
[0022] In the present invention, a metal complex is used as a luminescence material, particularly a novel luminescent metal complex compound comprising iridium as a center metal and an isquinolyl group as a ligand.

[0023] More specifically, the present invention uses as a luminescence material a metal coordination compound having at least one partial structure represented by formula (1) below:

ML

(1),

wherein the partial structure ML is represented by formula (2) below:



(2),

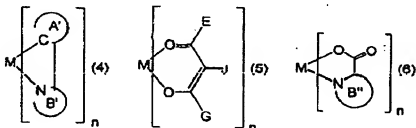
wherein M is a metal atom of Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; N and C are nitrogen and carbon atoms, respectively; A is a cyclic group capable of having a substituent, including the carbon atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the carbon atom; B is an isquinolyl group capable of having a substituent, including the nitrogen atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the nitrogen atom, with the proviso that one or two of CH groups forming the isquinolyl group can be replaced with a nitrogen atom and the cyclic group A is coordination-bonded to a position-1 carbon atom of the isquinolyl group.

[0024] More specifically, the present invention uses a metal coordination compound having an entire structure represented by formula (3) below:

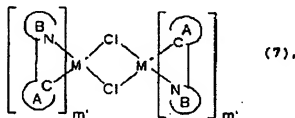


(3).

wherein M is a metal atom of Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L and L' are mutually different bidentate ligands; m is 1, 2 or 3, and n is 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that m+n is 2 or 3; a partial structure  $ML_n$  is represented by formula (4), (5) or (6) shown below:



[0025] The present invention also uses as a luminescence material, a metal coordination compound which is entirely represented by formula (7) below:



wherein Cl denotes a chlorine atom, M' denotes iridium Ir or rhodium Rh, and m' is 2.

[0026] The present invention also provides high-performance organic luminescence device and display apparatus using the above-mentioned novel metal coordination compound as an organic luminescence material.

[0027] Preferred embodiments of the present invention include the following:

[0028] A metal coordination compound, wherein n is 0 in the above formula (3).

[0029] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups A and A' are independently selected from phenyl group, naphthyl group, thienyl group, fluorenyl group, thianaphthyl group, acenaphthyl group, anthranyl group, phenanthrenyl group, pyrenyl group, or carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0030] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups A and A' are selected from phenyl group, 2-naphthyl group, 2-thienyl group, 2-fluorenyl group, 2-thianaphthyl group, 2-anthranyl group, 2-phenanthrenyl group, 2-pyrenyl group, or 3-carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0031] A metal coordination compound, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is phenyl group capable of having a substituent.

[0032] A metal coordination compound, wherein a hydrogen atom is attached to a position-6 carbon atom of the phenyl group capable of having a substituent next to a position-1 carbon atom bonded to the cyclic group B.

[0033] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups B' and B'' are independently selected from isoquinolyl group, quinolyl group, 2-azaanthranyl group, phenanthridinyl group, pyridyl group, oxazolyl group, thiazolyl group, benzoxazolyl group, or benzthiazolyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0034] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups B' and B'' are selected from isoquinolyl group or pyridyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0035] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic group B' in the formula (4) is isoquinolyl group capable of having a substituent.

[0036] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups A, A', B, B' and B'' are independently non-substituted, or have a substituent selected from a halogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent with a halogen atom, or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom).

[0037] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic group A in the formula (7) is selected from phenyl group, naphthyl group, thienyl group, fluorenyl group, thianaphthyl group, acenaphthyl group, anthranthyl group, phenanthrenyl group, pyrenyl group, or carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0038] A metal coordination compound, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is selected from phenyl group, 2-naphthyl group, 2-thienyl group, 2-fluorenyl group, 2-thianaphthyl group, 2-anthranthyl group, 2-phenanthrenyl group, 2-pyrenyl group or 3-carbazoyl group, each capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0039] A metal coordination compound, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is phenyl group capable of having a substituent:

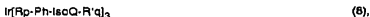
[0040] A metal coordination compound, wherein a hydrogen atom is attached to a position-6 carbon atom of the phenyl group capable of having a substituent next to a position-1 carbon atom bonded to the cyclic group B.

[0041] A metal coordination compound, wherein the cyclic groups A and B in the formula (7) are independently non-substituted or have a substituent selected from a halogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro atom, a trialkylsilyl group (of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group), a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom).

[0042] A metal coordination compound, wherein M in the formula (1) is iridium.

[0043] A metal coordination compound, wherein M in the formula (7) is iridium.

[0044] A metal coordination compound, having a partial structure ML represented by the formula (2) and represented by formula (8) below:



wherein Ir is iridium; partial structure Ph-IsoQ denotes 1-phenylisoquinolyl group; substituents R and R' are selected from hydrogen, fluorine or a linear or branched alkyl group represented by  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$  (wherein H can be replaced with F, a non-adjacent methylene group can be replaced with oxygen and n is an integer of 1 to 20), p and q are integers of at least 1 representing numbers of the substituents R and R' bonded to the phenyl group and the isoquinolyl group, respectively, wherein a position-2 carbon atom of the phenyl group and a nitrogen atom of IsoQ are coordination-bonded to Ir.

[0045] A metal coordination compound, wherein the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 4-alkylphenyl group in the formula (8), and the substituent R' is hydrogen.

[0046] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the substituent R is hydrogen, and R'q represents a fluoro or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0047] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 5-fluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0048] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 4-fluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0049] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 3,5-difluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0050] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0051] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is 4-trifluoromethylphenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0052] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph- is 5-trifluoromethyl-phenyl group, and R'<sub>q</sub> is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0053] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph is a 1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluoromethyl)phenyl group, and in R<sub>q</sub>, q is 1 or 6 and R' is a hydrogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group or 3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoro group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0054] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph- is 4-alkylphenyl group (wherein the alkyl group is a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms), and R'<sub>q</sub> is hydrogen.

[0055] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph- is 4-alkoxyphenyl group (wherein the alkoxy group is a linear or branched alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms), and R'<sub>q</sub> is hydrogen.

[0056] A metal coordination compound, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure R<sub>p</sub>-Ph- is 4-trifluoroalkoxyphenyl group, and R'<sub>q</sub> is a hydrogen or fluoro group or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

[0057] A metal coordination compound, which is represented by the formula (3) and is also represented by formula (9) below:



wherein Ir represents Iridium.

[0058] A metal coordination compound, represented by the formula (9), wherein L<sub>m</sub> is represented by a formula of [4-alkylphenylisquinoline]<sub>2</sub> (wherein the alkyl group is represented by C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> and n is an integer of 1 to 8), and L'<sub>n</sub> is 1-phenylisquinoline.

[0059] A metal coordination compound, represented by the formula (9), wherein L<sub>m</sub> is represented by a formula [1-phenylisquinoline]<sub>2</sub>, and L'<sub>n</sub> is 4-alkylphenylisquinoline (wherein the alkyl group has 1 to 8 carbon atoms).

[0060] A metal coordination compound, wherein one or two CH groups in the isquinolyl group capable of having a substituent in the formula (1) are replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0061] A metal coordination compound, wherein one or two CH groups in the isquinolyl group capable of having a substituent in the formula (7) are replaced with a nitrogen atom.

[0062] An organic luminescence device, comprising: a pair of electrodes disposed on a substrate, and a luminescence unit comprising at least one organic compound disposed between the electrodes, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having at least one partial structure represented by the formula (1) in Claim 1.

[0063] An organic luminescence device, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (3).

[0064] An organic luminescence device, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (8).

[0065] An organic luminescence device, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (9).

[0066] An organic luminescence device, wherein a voltage is applied between the electrodes to emit phosphorescence.

[0067] An organic luminescence device, wherein the phosphorescence is red in luminescence color.

[0068] A picture display apparatus, comprising the above-mentioned organic luminescence device, and a means for supplying electric signals to the organic luminescence device.

#### [BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

[0069]

Figure 1 illustrates embodiments of the luminescence device according to the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a simple matrix-type organic EL device according to Example 8.

Figure 3 illustrates drive signals used in Example 8.

Figure 4 schematically illustrates a panel structure including an EL device and drive means.

Figure 5 is a graph showing voltage-efficiency luminance characteristics of a device of Example 27.

Figure 6 is a graph showing external Quantum efficiency of a device of Example 27.

Figure 7 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of 1-phenylisquinoline.

Figure 8 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of tris(1-phenyl-isquinoline-C<sub>2</sub>N)iridium (III).

Figure 9 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of 1-(4-methylphenyl)-isquinoline.

Figure 10 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of tetrakis(1-4-methylphenyl)isquinoline.



line-C<sup>2</sup>,N] (μ-dichloro)-dIridium (III).

Figure 11 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of bis[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N] (acetylacetonato)-Iridium (III).

Figure 12 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of tris[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]Iridium (III).

Figure 13 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a solution in heavy chloroform of bis[1-(4-n-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N] (acetylacetonato)-Iridium (III).

# [BEST MODE FOR PRACTICING THE INVENTION]

[0070] Basic structures of organic EL devices formed according to the present invention are illustrated in Figure 1 (a), (b) and (c).

[0071] As shown in Figure 1, an organic luminescence device generally comprises, on a transparent electrode 15, a 50 to 200 nm-thick transparent electrode 14, a plurality of organic film layers and a metal electrode 11 formed so as to sandwich the organic layers.

[0072] Figure 1(a) shows an embodiment wherein the organic luminescence device comprises a luminescence layer 12 and a hole-transporting layer 13. The transparent electrode 14 may comprise ITO, etc., having a large work function so as to facilitate hole injection from the transparent electrode 14 to the hole-transporting layer 13. The metal electrode 11 comprises a metal material having a small work function, such as aluminum, magnesium or alloys of these elements, so as to facilitate electron injection into the organic luminescence device.

[0073] The luminescence layer 12 comprises a compound according to the present invention. The hole-transporting layer 13 may comprise, e.g., a triphenylamine derivative, as represented by α-NPD mentioned above, and also a material having an electron-donative property as desired.

[0074] A device organized above exhibits a current-rectifying characteristic, and when an electric field is applied between the metal electrode 11 as a cathode and the transparent electrode 14 as an anode, electrons are injected from the metal electrode 11 into the luminescence layer 12, and holes are injected from the transparent electrode 15. The injected holes and electrons are recombined in the luminescence layer 12 to form excitons, which cause luminescence. In this instance, the hole-transporting layer 13 functions as an electron-blocking layer to increase the recombination efficiency at the boundary between the luminescence layer 12 and the hole-transporting layer 13, thereby providing an enhanced luminescence efficiency.

[0075] Further, in the structure of Figure 1(b), an electron-transporting layer 16 is disposed between the metal electrode 11 and the luminescence layer 12 in Figure 1(a). As a result, the luminescence function is separated from the functions of electron transportation and hole transportation to provide a structure exhibiting more effective carrier blocking, thus increasing the luminescence efficiency. The electron-transporting layer 16, may comprise, e.g., an oxadiazole derivative.

[0076] Figure 1(c) shows another desirable form of a four-layer structure, including a hole-transporting layer 13, a luminescence layer 12, an exciton diffusion prevention layer 17 and an electron-transporting layer 16, successively from the side of the transparent electrode 14 as the anode.

[0077] The luminescence materials used in the present invention are most suitably metal coordination compounds represented by the above-mentioned formulae (1) to (9), which are found to cause high-efficiency luminescence in a red region around 600 nm, retain high luminance for a long period and show little deterioration by current passage.

[0078] The metal coordination compound used in the present invention emits phosphorescence, and its lowest excited state is believed to be an MLCT\* (metal-to-ligand charge transfer) excited state or π-π\* excited state in a triplet state, and phosphorescence is caused at the time of transition from such a state to the ground state.

## <<Measurement methods>>

[0079] Hereinbelow, methods for measurement of some properties and physical values described herein for characterizing the luminescence material of the present invention will be described.

### (1) Judgment between phosphorescence and fluorescence

The identification of phosphorescence was effected depending on whether deactivation with oxygen was caused or not. A solution of a sample compound in chloroform after aeration with oxygen or with nitrogen is subjected to photolumination to cause photo-luminescence. The luminescence is judged to be phosphorescence if almost no luminescence attributable to the compound is observed with respect to the solution aerated with oxygen but photo-luminescence is confirmed with respect to the solution aerated with nitrogen. In contrast thereto, in the case of fluorescence, luminescence attributable to the compound does not disappear even with respect to the solution aerated with oxygen. The phosphorescence of all the compounds of the present invention has been con-

firmed by this method unless otherwise noted specifically.

(2) Phosphorescence yield (a relative quantum yield, i.e., a ratio of an objective sample's quantum yield  $\phi(\text{sample})$  to a standard sample's quantum yield  $\phi(\text{st})$ ) is determined according to the following formula:

$$\phi(\text{sample})/\phi(\text{st}) = \frac{[\text{Sem}(\text{sample})/\text{Iabs}(\text{sample})]}{[\text{Sem}(\text{st})/\text{Iabs}(\text{st})]},$$

wherein  $\text{Iabs}(\text{st})$  denotes an absorption coefficient at an excitation wavelength of the standard sample;  $\text{Sem}(\text{st})$ , a luminescence spectral areal intensity when excited at the same wavelength;  $\text{Iabs}(\text{sample})$ , an absorption coefficient at an excitation wavelength of an objective compound; and  $\text{Sem}(\text{sample})$ , a luminescence spectral areal intensity when excited at the same wavelength.

Phosphorescence yield values described herein are relative values with respect a phosphorescence yield  $\phi = 1$  of  $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$  as a standard sample.

(3) A method of measurement of phosphorescence life is as follows.

A sample compound is dissolved in chloroform and spin-coated onto a quartz substrate in a thickness of ca.  $0.1 \mu\text{m}$  and is exposed to pulsed nitrogen laser light at an excitation wavelength of 337 nm at room temperature by using a luminescence life meter (made by Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.). After completion of the excitation pulses, the decay characteristic of luminescence intensity is measured.

When an initial luminescence intensity is denoted by  $I_0$ , a luminescence intensity after  $t(\text{sec})$  is expressed according to the following formula with reference to a luminescence life  $\tau(\text{sec})$ :

$$I = I_0 \cdot \exp(-t/\tau).$$

[0080] Thus, the luminescence life  $\tau$  is a time period in which the luminescence intensity  $I$  is attenuated down to  $1/e$  of the initial intensity  $I$  ( $I/I_0 = e^{-1}$ ,  $e$  is a base of natural logarithm). A luminescence life of 80 nsec or longer, particularly 100 nsec or longer, is a second condition to be judged as phosphorescence, whereas fluorescence shows a shorter luminescence life on the order of several tens nsec or shorter.

[0081] The luminescence material exhibited high phosphorescence quantum yields of 0.15 to 0.9 and short phosphorescence lives of 0.1 to 10  $\mu\text{sec}$ . A short phosphorescence life becomes a condition for causing little energy deactivation and exhibiting an enhanced luminescence efficiency. More specifically if the phosphorescence life is long, the number of triplet state molecules maintained for luminescence is increased, and the deactivation process is liable to occur, thus resulting in a lower luminescence efficiency particularly at the time of a high-current density. The material of the present invention has a relatively short phosphorescence life thus exhibiting a high phosphorescence quantum yield, and is therefore suitable as a luminescence material for an EL device. The present inventors further consider that the improved performance is attributable to the following.

[0082] A difference between a photo-absorption spectrum peak wavelength caused by transition from a single ground state to an excited triplet state and a maximum peak wavelength of luminescence spectrum is generally called a Stokes' shift. The difference in peak wavelength is considered to be caused by a change in energy state of triplet excitons affected by other ground state energy levels. The change in energy state is associated with the Stokes' shift, and a larger amount of the shift generally results in a lowering in maximum luminescence intensity and a broadening of luminescence spectrum leading to a deterioration in monochromaticity of luminescence color. This effect appears particularly remarkably in a red region having a short transition width from the singlet to the triplet.

[0083] For example, as for the isoquinoline-type iridium complexes of the present invention,  $\text{tris}[1\text{-phenylisoquinoline-C}^3\text{,N}]\text{iridium (III)}$  (Example Compound No. 1 in Tables 1 to 23 appearing hereafter, abbreviated as  $\text{Ir}(\text{PQ})_3$ ),  $\text{tris}[1\text{-(2-thienyl)-isoquinoline-C}^3\text{,N}]\text{iridium (III)}$  (Example Compound No. 24, abbreviated as  $\text{Ir}(\text{tQ})_3$ ), and  $\text{tris}[1\text{-(9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-yl)isoquinoline-C}^3\text{,N}]\text{iridium (III)}$  (Example Compound 28, abbreviated as  $\text{Ir}(\text{FlQ})_3$ ) exhibited Stokes' shifts of 37 nm, 55 nm and 33 nm, respectively, and relative quantum yields of 0.66, 0.43 and 0.48, respectively.

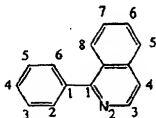
[0084] On the other hand, as for non-isoquinoline-type red luminescence materials,  $\text{tris}[1\text{-thianaphene-2-yl}]\text{pyridine-C}^3\text{,N}]\text{iridium (III)}$  (abbreviated as  $\text{Ir}(\text{BrP})_3$ ) and  $\text{tris}[1\text{-(thianaphene-2-yl)-4-trifluoromethylpyridine (abbreviated as } \text{Ir}(\text{Bt}_4\text{CF}_3\text{Py})_3)]$  exhibited remarkably longer Stokes' shifts of 132 nm and 85 nm, respectively, and lower relative quantum yields of 0.29 and 0.12, respectively, compared with the compounds of the present invention.

[0085] Even such non-isoquinoline-type red luminescence materials show high quantum yields not achieved by conventional materials, red luminescence materials showing a smaller Stokes' shift, like isoquinoline-type iridium complexes of the present invention, are found to have a tendency of having a still higher quantum yield. A smaller Stokes' shift is considered to provide a larger velocity constant of energy radiation, a shorter phosphorescence life and therefore

a higher luminescence efficiency. Based on the above consideration, the introduction of isoquinoline is considered to result in a small Stokes' shift, an enhanced luminescence quantum yield and a better chromaticity.

<<Nomenclature and structural expression of compounds>>

[0086] Now, some explanation is added to the manner of structural identification of a metal coordination compound of the present invention and the manner of allotting atomic position number as a basis thereof with reference to Ir(PIQ)<sub>3</sub> (Example Compound No. 1), for example. The metal coordination compound has a ligand of 1-phenylisoquinoline of which position numbers are allotted as follows:



[0087] Accordingly, Ir(PIQ)<sub>3</sub> formed by coordination of three 1-phenylisoquinoline molecules onto iridium with the position-2 carbon atom of the phenyl group and the nitrogen atom of the isoquinoline ring is named as tris(1-phenyl-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III).

[0088] Ir(PIQ)<sub>3</sub> exhibits a high quantum yield as mentioned above, but it has been also found that Ir(PIQ)<sub>3</sub> provided with an additional substituent shows a further higher quantum yield in a solution or a solid state film. For example, a class of tris(1-alkylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) formed by attaching alkyl substituents at position-4 of the basic ligand skeleton of 1-phenylisoquinoline exhibits still higher relative quantum yields (i.e., quantum yields when Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> in a dilute solution in toluene is taken to have a quantum yield of 1). More specifically, the class of compounds have been found to exhibit quantum yields as shown below depending on species of the alkyl substituents. Remarkable increases in quantum yield have been recognized at number of carbon atoms of 4 or more in the subsequent group.

- (1) -CH<sub>3</sub> = 0.64
- (2) -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 0.7
- (3) -C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub> = 0.82
- (4) -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub> = 0.88
- (5) -C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> = 0.72

From the above results, the addition of a substituent to the above skeleton to weaken the inter-molecular interaction is found to be effective for increasing the luminescence quantum yield.

[0089] On the other hand, in the case of using resistance heating vacuum deposition using a tungsten boat for device formation, a material having a molecular weight of at most 1000 has been found suitable in view of the device production process characteristic, such as possibility of vacuum deposition at a low current and a high rate.

[0090] More specifically, the above-mentioned class of alkyl chain-added iridium complexes have a tendency of exhibiting a higher vacuum deposition temperature at the time of device formation. The entire molecular weights of thus-alkyl-substituted Ir(PIQ)<sub>3</sub> derivatives are as follows depending on the species of alkyl substituents as follows.

- (1) -CH<sub>3</sub> = 847
- (2) -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 973
- (3) -C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub> = 973
- (4) -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub> = 1058
- (5) -C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> = 1141

[0091] At the time of resistance heating vacuum deposition at 10<sup>-4</sup> Pa, these materials required necessary currents for vacuum deposition as follows depending on the species of alkyl substituents.

- (1) -CH<sub>3</sub> = 58 amperes
- (2) -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> = 61 amperes

- (3)  $C_4H_9 = 61$  amperes
- (4)  $C_6H_{13} = 64$  amperes
- (5)  $C_8H_{17} = 67$  amperes

[0092] Further, a metal coordination compound having a substituent of fluorine atom or a polyfluorinated alkyl can weaken the intermolecular interaction owing to fluorine atoms to lower the vacuum deposition temperature, and is advantageous in that a metal coordination compound of a larger molecular weight can be used as a luminescence material without impairing the vacuum deposition characteristic. For example, the substitution of a trifluoromethyl group for one methyl group can lower the vacuum deposition temperature by ca. 1 °C while the molecular weight is rather increased thereby.

[0093] By introducing an isoquinoline skeleton in a metal coordination compound having a structure of a type represented by the above formula (1) or (9), the luminescence wavelength can be adjusted, and it has been found that the metal coordination compound of the present invention wherein the isoquinoline skeleton is bonded to the cyclic group A at its position-1, is unexpectedly advantageous for increasing the luminescence wavelength (i.e., providing red luminescence).

[0094] On the other hand, while a known compound of tetrakis(2-phenylpyridine- $C_2$ , N) ( $\mu$ -dichloro)diindium (III) does not provide a substantial luminescence spectrum, a metal coordination compound of the formula (7) having introduced an isoquinoline skeleton has exhibited a strong luminescence spectrum. From this fact, it is understood that a metal coordination compound of the formula (7) is also suited as a luminescence material for an EL device.

[0095] Further, by introducing an electron-attractive substituent or an electron-donative substituent to the metal coordination compound of the present invention, it is possible to adjust the luminescence wavelength. Further, by introducing a substituent group, such as an alkoxy group or a polyfluoroalkyl group, having a large electronic effect and also a stereo-scopically large bulk volume, it becomes possible to effect both a control of luminescence wavelength and a suppression of density extinction due to inter-molecular interaction. Further, the introduction of a substituent group having little electronic effect but having a stereoscopically large bulk volume, such as an alkyl group, is considered to be able to suppress the density extinction without changing the luminescence wavelength.

[0096] Further, by replacing one or two CH groups in the isoquinoline ring of a metal coordination compound represented by the formula (1) or (9), the luminescence wavelength can be adjusted without introducing a substituent group.

[0097] Also from the above viewpoints, the metal coordination compound of the present invention is suited as a luminescence material for an organic EL device.

[0098] Further, a thermal stability is an important property for an organic material constituting an organic EL device. The thermal stability seriously affects the production stability at the time of device production and device stability during operation under current supply. For preparation of organic EL devices, a process of vacuum deposition, spin coating or ink jetting is contemplated. Particularly, in the vacuum deposition process, an organic material is subjected to high temperature for certain period for vaporizing the organic material by sublimation or evaporation and is deposited onto the substrate. Accordingly, the thermal stability of a component material is very important.

[0099] Further, also at the time of supplying electricity to the device for causing luminescence, a Joule's heat is locally generated due to passage of a high current. If a component material has a low thermal stability, the material can cause a device deterioration due to such heat. For example, the above-mentioned  $Ir(PiQ)_3$  and  $bis(1\text{-phenylisoquinoline-}C_2, N)(\text{acetylacetonato})\text{Iridium (III)}$  (Example Compound No. 42, abbreviated as  $Ir(PiQ)_2\text{acac}$ ) exhibited decomposition temperatures of 380 °C and 340 °C, respectively, under nitrogen flow, thus providing a substantial difference in decomposition temperature. More specifically, under a certain vacuum deposition condition,  $Ir(PiQ)_3\text{acac}$  caused an appreciable decomposition in a vacuum deposition chamber, but  $Ir(PiQ)_3$  did not cause appreciable decomposition under the same condition. As a result of measurement of decomposition degree under various conditions of vacuum deposition,  $Ir(PiQ)_3\text{acac}$  exhibited lower upper limits in vacuum deposition speed or degree of vacuum in vacuum deposition, thus exhibiting a narrower production margin at the time of mass production. In this way, a material thermal stability seriously affects the productivity.

[0100] In a comparative test, EL devices were prepared from the above-mentioned two luminescence materials through vacuum deposition under decomposition-free condition and subjected to evaluation of luminescence deterioration. As a result, when electricity supply was started to provide an initial luminance of 5000  $cd/m^2$ ,  $Ir(PiQ)_3$  and  $Ir(PiQ)_2\text{acac}$  exhibited luminance half-attenuation periods in a ratio of ca. 3:1, so that  $Ir(PiQ)_3$  was substantially stable against electricity supply as represented by a longer luminance half-attenuation period. In this way, the thermal stability of a component material is a factor determining the production stability and performance stability of a device, so that a material having a high thermal stability is desired.

[0101] It is believed that the ligand of the present invention, as a result of introduction of isoquinoline skeleton, has a rigid molecular structure, so as to suppress the formation of an excitation-associated molecule resulting in thermal deactivation, thus suppressing energy deactivation due to molecular movement. Further, it is also believed that extinction processes are reduced to result in an improved device performance. In an actual current conduction test, the

luminescence material of the present invention, i.e., a metal coordination compound having a ligand comprising an isoquinoline skeleton bonded to a cyclic group A at its 1-position, showed a high stability.

[0102] More specifically, a tris(1-substituted isoquinolyl)-metal coordination compound of  $n = 0$  in the formula (3) is generally preferred in view of excellent thermal stability.

[0103] Accordingly, a luminescence material having a luminescence wavelength of long-wavelength region (red luminescence) and a high chemical stability as well as a high luminescence efficiency has not been realized heretofore but can be realized by the luminescence material of the present invention.

[0104] A high-efficiency luminescence device having a layer structure as shown in Figures 1(a), (b) and (c) of the present invention is applicable to a product requiring energy economization or a high luminance. More specifically, the luminescence device is applicable to a display apparatus, an illumination apparatus, a printer light source or a backlight for a luminescence layer display apparatus. As for a display apparatus, it allows a flat panel display which is light in weight and provides a highly recognizable display at a low energy consumption. As a printer light source, the luminescence device of the present invention can be used instead of a laser light source of a laser beam printer. For the illumination apparatus or backlight, the energy economization effect according to the present invention can be expected.

[0105] For the application to a display, a drive system using a thin-film transistor (abbreviated as TFT) drive circuit according to an active matrix-scheme, may be used. Hereinbelow, an embodiment of using a device of the present invention in combination with an active matrix substrate is briefly described with reference to Figure 4.

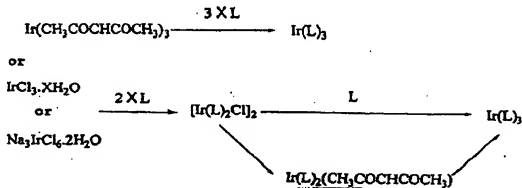
[0106] Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of panel structure comprising an EL device and drive means. The panel is provided with a scanning signal driver, a data signal driver and a current supply source which are connected to gate selection lines, data signal lines and current supply lines, respectively. At each intersection of the gate selection lines and the data signal lines, a display pixel electrode is disposed. The scanning signal drive sequentially selects the gate selection lines G1, G2, G3 ..., Gn, and in synchronism herewith, picture signals are supplied from the data signal driver to display a printer.

[0107] TFT switching devices are not particularly restricted, and devices of a single crystal-silicon substrate, MIM devices or devices of a-Si type can be easily applied.

[0108] On the ITO electrodes, one or more organic EL layers and a cathode layer are sequentially disposed to provide an organic EL display panel. By driving a display panel including a luminescence layer comprising a luminescence material of the present invention, it becomes possible to provide a display which exhibits a good picture quality and is stable even for a long period display.

#### <<Brief description of synthesis path>>

[0109] Some synthetic paths for providing a metal coordination compound represented by the above-mentioned formula (1) are illustrated below with reference to an iridium coordination compound for example:



[0110] Some specific structural examples of metal coordination compounds used in the present invention are shown in Tables 1 to Tables 23 appearing hereinafter, which are however only representative examples and are not exhaustive. Ph to Ig10 shown in Tables 1 to 23 represent partial structures shown below, corresponding to the above-mentioned formula (3) (or partial structures therein represented by formulae (2), and (4) - (6)) or formula (3). Further, R1 - R10 represent substituents in the Ph to Ig10, and E, G and J represent substituents in the formula (5).

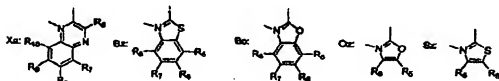
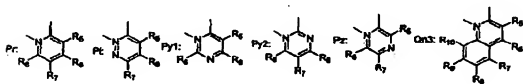
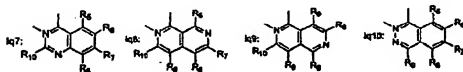
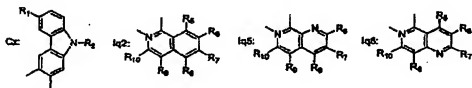
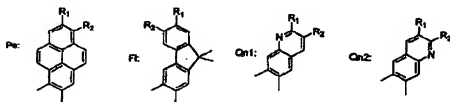
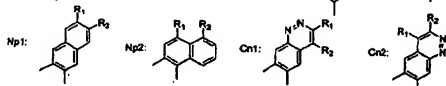
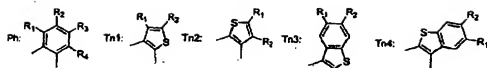


Table 1:









No	M	m	n	A	B	A				B					
						R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
1	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
2	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
3	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H
4	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H		H	H	H	H
5	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	OH3	H	H	H	H	CF3	H	H	H
6	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H	CH3	H	H	CF3	H	H	H	H
7	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
8	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H
9	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
10	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Table 2:







No	M	m	n	A	B	A				B					
						R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
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12	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
13	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
14	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H
15	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
16	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
17	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H	OCH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
18	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	H		H	H	H		H	H	H	H

Table 3:



Table 1

Table 5

No	M	m	Q	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J
1	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
7	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
9	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
10	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
11	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
12	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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15	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
16	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
17	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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33	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
34	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
35	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
36	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
37	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
38	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
39	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
40	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
41	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
42	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
43	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
44	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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46	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
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53	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
54	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
55	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
56	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
57	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
58	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
59	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
60	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
61	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
62	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
63	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
64	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
65	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
66	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
67	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
68	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
69	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
70	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
71	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
72	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
73	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
74	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
75	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
76	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
77	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
78	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
79	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
81	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
82	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
83	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
84	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
85	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
86	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
87	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
88	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
89	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
90	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
91	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
92	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
93	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
94	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
95	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
96	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
97	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
98	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
99	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
100	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Table 6-1

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	E'	E	D	J	S'
1	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
2	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
3	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
4	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
5	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
6	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
7	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
8	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
9	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
10	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
11	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
12	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
13	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
14	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
15	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
16	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
17	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
18	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
19	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
20	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
21	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
22	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
23	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
24	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
25	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
26	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
27	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
28	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
29	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
30	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
31	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
32	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
33	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
34	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
35	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
36	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
37	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
38	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
39	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
40	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
41	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
42	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
43	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
44	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
45	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
46	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
47	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
48	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
49	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
50	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
51	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
52	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
53	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
54	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
55	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
56	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
57	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
58	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
59	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P
60	-	-	-	A	C	-	-	-	-	-	P

Table 6-2

Table 6-2

Table 7-1

[illegible]

**Tabla 7-2**

[illegible]

Table 8-1

[illegible]

Table 8-2

No	A										A'										B										B'									
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20	R21	R22	R23	R24	R25	R26	R27	R28	R29	R30										
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Table 9-1

P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
D	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
E	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
F	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
G	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
H	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
J	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
L	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
N	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
O	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
P	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
S	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
T	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
U	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
V	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
W	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Table 9-2

[illegible]

Table 10-1

(continued to Table 10-2)

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'
301	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
302	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
303	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
304	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
305	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
306	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
307	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
308	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
309	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
310	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
311	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
312	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
313	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
314	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
315	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
316	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
317	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
318	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
319	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
320	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
321	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
322	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
323	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
324	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
325	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
326	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
327	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
328	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
329	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
330	r	3	0	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
331	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
332	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
333	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
334	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
335	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
336	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
337	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
338	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
339	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2
340	r	2	1	Ph	a2	Ph	a2

Table 10-2

No	A				A'				B				B'			
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12
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Table 11-1

(continued to Table 11-2)

No	M	m	a	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B''
341	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
342	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
343	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
344	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
345	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
346	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
347	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
348	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
349	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
350	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
351	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
352	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
353	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
354	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
355	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
356	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
357	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
358	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
359	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
360	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
361	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
362	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
363	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
364	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
365	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
366	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
367	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
368	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
369	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
370	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
371	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
372	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
373	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
374	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
375	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
376	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
377	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
378	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
379	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-
380	F	2		Ph	h2	Ph	h2	-	-	-	-

Copied from 10540932 on 09/20/2007

[illegible]

Table 12-1

(continued to Table 12-2)

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B"
381	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Is2
382	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
383	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
384	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
385	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	Ph	Py	-	-	-	-
386	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
387	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
388	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
389	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
390	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Py
391	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Py
392	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Is2
393	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
394	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
395	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	Ph	Py	-	-	-	-
396	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
397	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
398	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
399	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
400	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
401	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Py
402	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Is2
403	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
404	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
405	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
406	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
407	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
408	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
409	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
410	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
411	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
412	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Is2
413	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
414	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
415	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
416	P	3	0	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	-
417	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	Ph	Py	-	-	-	-
418	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
419	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Py
420	P	2	1	Ph	Is2	-	-	-	-	-	Is2

Table 12-2

No	A				B				B'				B''			
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R5	R6	R7	R8
351	H	CH10														
352	H	CH10														
353	H	CH10														
354	H	CH10														
355	H	CH10														
356	H	CH10														
357	H	CH10														
358	H	CH10														
359	H	CH10														
360	H	CH10														
361	H	CH10														
362	H	CH10														
363	H	CH10														
364	H	CH10														
365	H	CH10														
366	H	CH10														
367	H	CH10														
368	H	CH10														
369	H	CH10														
370	H	CH10														
371	H	CH10														
372	H	CH10														
373	H	CH10														
374	H	CH10														
375	H	CH10														
376	H	CH10														
377	H	CH10														
378	H	CH10														
379	H	CH10														
380	H	CH10														
381	H	CH10														
382	H	CH10														
383	H	CH10														
384	H	CH10														
385	H	CH10														
386	H	CH10														
387	H	CH10														
388	H	CH10														
389	H	CH10														
390	H	CH10														
391	H	CH10														
392	H	CH10														
393	H	CH10														
394	H	CH10														
395	H	CH10														
396	H	CH10														
397	H	CH10														
398	H	CH10														
399	H	CH10														
400	H	CH10														
401	H	CH10														
402	H	CH10														
403	H	CH10														
404	H	CH10														
405	H	CH10														
406	H	CH10														
407	H	CH10														
408	H	CH10														
409	H	CH10														
410	H	CH10														
411	H	CH10														
412	H	CH10														
413	H	CH10														
414	H	CH10														
415	H	CH10														
416	H	CH10														
417	H	CH10														
418	H	CH10														
419	H	CH10														
420	H	CH10														



Table 13-1

(continued to Table 13-2)

No	14	E	C	A	B	A	B	E	D	J	S
41	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
42	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
43	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
44	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
45	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
46	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
47	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
48	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
49	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
50	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
51	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
52	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
53	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
54	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
55	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
56	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
57	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
58	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
59	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
60	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
61	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
62	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
63	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
64	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
65	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
66	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
67	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
68	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
69	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
70	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
71	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
72	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
73	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
74	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
75	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
76	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
77	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
78	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
79	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
80	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
81	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
82	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
83	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
84	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
85	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
86	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
87	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
88	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
89	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
90	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
91	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
92	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
93	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
94	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
95	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
96	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
97	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
98	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
99	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
100	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

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No	A				B				B'				B''			
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20
41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14-1A

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B''
460	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
461	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
462	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
463	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	lq2
464	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
465	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
466	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
467	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Pr	-	-	-	-
468	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
469	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
470	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
471	Ir	1	2	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
472	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
473	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
474	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	lq2
475	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
476	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
477	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
478	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
479	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
480	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
481	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
482	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
483	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
484	Ir	1	2	Ph	lq2	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-
485	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	-	-	-	lq2

Table 14-1B

(continued to Table 14-2A)

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B''
486	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
487	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
488	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
489	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	Ph	Pr	-	-	-	-
490	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
491	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
492	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	H	-
493	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
494	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
495	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
496	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Iq2
497	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
499	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	Ph	Pr	-	-	-	-
501	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
502	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
503	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	H	-
504	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
505	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
506	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
507	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Iq2
508	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
509	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14-2A

No	A				A'				B				B'				B''			
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
460	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
461	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
462	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
463	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
464	H	C2F5	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
465	H	C2F5	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
466	H	C3F7	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
467	H	C3F7	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
468	H	C4F9	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
469	H	C3F7CH2CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
470	H	C3F7CH2CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
471	H	C3F7CH2CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
472	H	C3F11	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
473	H	C2F5	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
474	H	C3F7	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
475	H	C8F13	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
476	H	C8F13	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
477	H	C8F13	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
478	H	C8F13	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
479	H	C8F13	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
480	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
481	H	C6F13CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
482	H	C18F37	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
483	H	C6F13CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
484	H	C6F13CH2O	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
485	H	C20F41	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14-2B

No	A				A'				B				B'				B''			
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
486	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
487	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	F	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
488	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	CH13	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
489	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
490	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
491	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
492	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
493	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
494	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
495	H		H	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
496	H		CH3	H	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
497	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
498	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	F	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
499	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	CH13	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
501	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
502	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
503	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
504	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
505	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
506	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
507	H	H	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
508	H	CH3	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	CH3	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-
509	H	CH3	F	F	-	-	-	-	H	H	H	F	H	H	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15-1

(continued to Table 15-2)

No	M	m	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B'
510	F		F	F2						
511	F		F	F2	Ph	Ph				
512	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
513	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	H	
514	F		F	F2			O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	CH3	
515	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3		
516	F		F	F2						Ph
517	F		F	F2						Ph
518	F		F	F2						Ph
519	F		F	F2						Ph
520	F		F	F2						Ph
521	F		F	F2						Ph
522	F		F	F2	Ph	Ph				
523	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	H	
524	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
525	F		F	F2			O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	H	
526	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
527	F		F	F2						Ph
528	F		F	F2						Ph
529	F		F	F2						Ph
530	F		F	F2						Ph
531	F		F	F2						Ph
532	F		F	F2						Ph
533	F		F	F2	Ph	Ph				
534	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	H	
535	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
536	F		F	F2			O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	H	
537	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
538	F		F	F2						Ph
539	F		F	F2						Ph
540	F		F	F2						Ph
541	F		F	F2						Ph
542	F		F	F2						Ph
543	F		F	F2						Ph
544	F		F	F2	Ph	Ph				
545	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	F	
546	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
547	F		F	F2			O(CH3)3	O(CH3)3	H	
548	F		F	F2			CH3	CH3	CH3	
549	F		F	F2						Ph

Table 14-2

[illegible]



Table 16-1

(continued to Table 16-2)

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	E	Q	J	B"
550	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
551	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	la2
552	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
553	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
554	v	2	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
555	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
556	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
557	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
558	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
559	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
560	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
561	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
562	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
563	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
564	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
565	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
566	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
567	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
568	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
569	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
570	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
571	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
572	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
573	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
574	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
575	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
576	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
577	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
578	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
579	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
580	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
581	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
582	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
583	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
584	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
585	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
586	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
587	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
588	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
589	v	3	0	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-
590	v	2	1	Ph	la2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16-2

No	A										B										B'										B''														
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20	R21	R22	R23	R24	R25	R26	R27	R28	R29	R30	R31	R32	R33	R34	R35	R36	R37	R38	R39	R40					
500	G00113																																												
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Table 17-1

(continued to Table 17-2)

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	E	G	J	B''
990	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
991	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	C(CH3)3	C(CH3)3	H	-
992	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
993	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
994	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
995	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Iq2
996	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
997	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
998	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
999	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	Ph	Pr	-	-	-	-
1000	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
1001	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
1002	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	C(CH3)3	C(CH3)3	H	-
1003	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
1004	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
1005	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
1006	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	Iq2
1007	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1008	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1009	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1010	Ir	3	0	Ph	Iq5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1011	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	Ph	Pr	-	-	-	-
1012	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	CH3	CH3	H	-
1013	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	CH3	CH3	CH3	-
1014	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	C(CH3)3	C(CH3)3	H	-
1015	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	CH3	C4H9	CH3	-
1016	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
1017	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	-	-	-	Pr
1018	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq5	-	-	-	-	-	Iq2
1019	Ir	2	1	Ph	Iq2	Ph	PI	-	-	-	-

Copied from 10540932 on 09/20/2007

[illegible]

Table 18-1

No	M	m	n	A	B	A'	B'	B''
620	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Py1	-
621	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Py2	-
622	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Pz	-
623	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Qn3	-
624	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Xa	-
625	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Bz	-
626	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Bo	-
627	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Oz	-
628	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Sz	-
629	Ir	2	1	Tn4	lq2	Ph	Pr	-
630	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	Pr
631	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	Pr
632	Ir	2	1	Ph	lq2	-	-	lq2
633	Rh	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
634	Rh	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
635	Rh	3	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
636	Rh	2	1	Ph	lq2	Ph	Pr	-
637	Pt	2	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
638	Pt	2	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
639	Pd	2	0	Ph	lq2	-	-	-
640	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
641	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
642	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
643	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
644	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
645	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
646	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
647	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
648	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
649	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq6	-	-	-
650	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
651	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
652	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
653	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
654	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
655	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
656	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
657	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
658	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-
659	Ir	3	0	Ph	lq7	-	-	-

Table 18-2

[illegible]

Table 19

No	M	n	A	B	A					B				
					R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
660	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
661	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	Q43	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
662	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C285	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
663	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C387	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
664	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	Q489	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
665	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	Q3833	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
666	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C3811	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
667	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C3813	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
668	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C7415	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
669	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C3817	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
670	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C3819	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
671	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	C10421	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
672	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G11423	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
673	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G13425	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
674	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G13427	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
675	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G14439	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
676	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G14431	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
677	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G14433	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
678	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G17435	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
679	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G18437	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
680	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	D18439	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
681	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	G20441	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
682	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
683	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
684	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	H	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
685	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	H	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
686	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
687	2	2	Ph	1a2	H	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
688	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
689	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
690	2	2	Ph	1a2	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H

Table 20

No	M	m'	A	B	A					B				
					R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
650	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	F	F	F	F	H	H	H	OF3	H	H
681	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	H	H	H	H	H	OF3	OF3	H
682	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	H	OF3	H	H	H	H	H	OF3	H
683	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	H	H	OF3	H	H	H	H	OF3	H
684	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	OF3	H	OF3	H	H	H	H	H	OF3	H
685	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
686	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
687	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
688	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
689	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
700	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	OF3	H
701	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
702	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
703	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
704	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
705	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
706	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
707	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
708	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
709	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
710	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
711	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
712	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
713	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
714	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
715	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
716	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
717	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
718	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
719	L	2	Ph	I <sub>62</sub>	H	OF3	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H



Table 21



No	M	n'	A	B	A					B				
					R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
720	F	2	Ph	Id	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
721	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
722	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H
723	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
724	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
725	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
726	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
727	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
728	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
729	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
730	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
731	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
732	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
733	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
734	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
735	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
736	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
737	F	2	Ph	Id	H	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
738	F	2	Ph	Id	H	F	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
739	F	2	Fl	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
740	F	2	Tr1	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
741	F	2	Tr2	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
742	F	2	Tr3	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
743	F	2	Tr4	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
744	F	2	Tr5	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
745	F	2	Tr6	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
746	F	2	Tr7	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
747	F	2	Tr8	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
748	F	2	Tr9	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
749	F	2	Tr10	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
750	F	2	Tr11	Id	H	H	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H

Table 22

No	M	m	A	B	A					B				
					R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
761	1	2	Cx	1a2	H	C2H5	-	-	H	H	H	H	H	H
762	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	H	CF3	CF3	-	H	H	H	H	H
763	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	H	H	CF3	-	H	H	H	H	H
764	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	H	CF3	H	-	H	H	H	H	H
765	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	H	CF3	H	-	H	H	H	H	H
766	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	CH3	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
767	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
768	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
769	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
770	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
771	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
772	1	2	Ph	1a5	H	C2H5	F	F	-	H	H	H	H	H
773	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
774	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
775	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
776	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
777	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
778	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
779	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
780	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	C2H5	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
781	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	F	F	F	H	H	H	H	H	H
782	1	2	Ph	1a7	H	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H

Table 23

No	M	m	n	A	B	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10
783	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	H	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
784	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	H	F	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
785	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	F	H	F	H	H	-	H	H	F	H
786	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	CF3	H
787	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
788	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
789	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
790	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
791	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
792	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
793	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
794	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
795	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
796	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
797	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
798	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
799	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
800	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
801	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
802	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
803	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
804	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
805	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
806	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
807	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
808	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
809	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
810	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H
811	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	F	F	CF3	H	H	-	H	H	CF3	H
812	1	3	0	Ph	1a8	H	CF3	H	H	H	-	H	H	H	H

[Examples]

[0111] Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described more specifically based on Examples.

&lt;Examples 1 and 2&gt;

[0112] In these Examples, a device (effective display area = 3 mm<sup>2</sup>) having a device structure including 4 organic

layers as shown in Figure 1(c) was prepared. An alkali-free glass sheet was used as a transparent substrate 15 and a 100 nm-thick indium oxide (ITO) film was formed by sputtering and patterned as a transparent electrode 14. Further,  $\alpha$ -NPD represented by the above-mentioned structural formula was vacuum-deposited in a layer thickness of 40 nm thereon as a hole-transporting layer 13. Then, as an organic luminescence layer 12, the above-mentioned CBP as a host material and a prescribed metal coordination compound in an amount of providing 8 wt. % were co-vacuum deposited in a layer thickness of 30 nm. Further, as an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17, BCP was vacuum-deposited in a thickness of 10 nm. Then, as an electron-transporting layer 16, the above-mentioned Alq3 was subjected to resistance heating vacuum deposition at a vacuum of  $10^{-4}$  Pa to form an organic film in a thickness of 30 nm.

[0113] On the above, as a lower layer of a metal electrode layer 11, an AlLi alloy film was disposed in a thickness of 15 nm, and a 100 nm-thick Al film was vacuum-deposited thereon to form a patterned metal electrode 11 disposed opposite to the transparent electrode 14 and having an electrode area of 3 mm<sup>2</sup>.

[0114] As the ligands, Example Compound No. 1 (Example 1) and Example Compound No. 28 (Example 2) shown in Table 1 were used respectively.

[0115] The performances of the thus-obtained EL devices were measured by using a micro-current meter ("4140B" made by Hewlett-Packard Corp.) for a current-voltage characteristic and "BM7" (made by Topcon K.K.) for an emission luminance. The devices using the respective coordination compounds respectively exhibited a good rectifying characteristic.

[0116] At an applied voltage of 12 volts, the EL devices exhibited luminances as follows:

- Device of Example 1 (Compound No. 1): 8000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>
- Device of Example 2 (Compound No. 28): 3500 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

[0117] For examining luminescence characteristics of the Coordinate Compounds No. 1 and No. 28, the solutions were subjected to measurement of a luminescence spectrum. More specifically, each solution having a coordination compound concentration of  $10^{-4}$  mol/l in toluene (or chloroform) was illuminated with excitation light of around 350 nm to measure a luminescence spectrum by using a spectral fluorophotometer ("F4500", made by Hitachi K.K.). The luminescence spectra almost coincided with the spectra from the EL devices at the time of voltage application, whereby it was confirmed that the luminescences of the EL devices were emitted from the coordination compounds. (Refer to Example 7 and 8 described hereinafter.)

<Examples 3 - 5, Comparative Example 1>

[0118] Luminescence devices were prepared in the same manner as in Examples 1 and 2 except for using luminescence materials (Example Compounds) shown in Table 24 below. In Comparative Example 1, the above-mentioned Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> was used as a representative of conventional luminescence material.

[0119] A current conduction durability test was performed for each device by applying a DC voltage of 12 volts between the ITO electrode as the anode and the Al electrode as the cathode to measure a time within which the luminance was attenuated to a half.

[0120] The measurement results are shown in Table 24 and the Example materials exhibited a luminance half-attenuation period which was clearly longer than the conventional luminescence material, thus providing a device having a high durability attributable to the material of the present invention.

Table 24

Example	Luminescence material No.	Luminance half-attenuation period (hours)
3	1	1550
4	24	1100
5	28	1350
Comp. 1	Ir(ppy) <sub>3</sub>	350

<Example 6>

[0121] A simple matrix type organic EL device as shown in Figure 2 was prepared in the following manner.

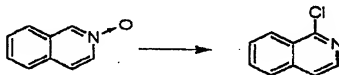
[0122] On a glass substrate 21 measuring 100 mm-length, 100 mm-width and 1.1 mm-thickness, a ca. 100 nm-thick ITO film was formed by sputtering and patterned into 100 lines of 100  $\mu$ m-wide transparent electrodes 22 (anode side) with a spacing of 40  $\mu$ m as simple matrix electrodes. Then, formed layers of identical organic materials were found under identical conditions as in Example 1 to form an organic compound layer 23.

[0123] Then, 100 lines of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ -wide Al electrodes 24 were formed with a spacing of 40  $\mu\text{m}$  by mask vacuum deposition so as to be perpendicular to the transparent electrodes 22 by vacuum deposition at a vacuum of  $2.7 \times 10^{-3}$  Pa. The metal electrodes (cathode) 24 were formed as a lamination of 10 nm-thick layer of Al/Li alloy (Li: 1.3 wt. %) and then 150 nm-thick layer of Al.

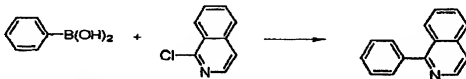
[0124] The thus-obtained 100x100-simple matrix-type organic EL device was subjected to a simple matrix drive in a glove box filled with nitrogen at voltages of 7 volts to 13 volts by using a scanning signal of 10 volts and data signals of  $\pm 3$  volts. As a result of an interfaced drive at a frame efficiency of 30 Hz, respectively, luminescence images could be confirmed.

<Example 7> (Synthesis of Example Compound No. 1)

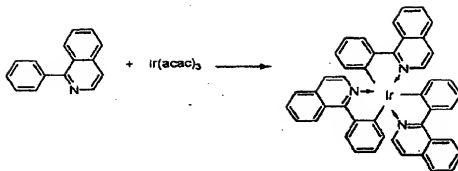
[0125]



[0126] 69.3 g (448 mmol) of isoquinoline N-oxide (made by Tokyo Kasei) and 225 ml of chloroform were placed and dissolved in a 1 liter-three-necked flask, and under stirring and cooling with ice, 219.6 g (1432 mmol) of phosphorus oxychloride was gradually added dropwise thereto while the internal temperature was held at  $15 - 20^\circ\text{C}$ . Thereafter, the temperature was raised, and reflux under stirring was performed for 3 hours. The reaction product was cooled by standing to room temperature and poured into iced water. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic layer washed with water until neutrality, and the solvent was removed under a reduced pressure to provide a dry solid, which was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/hexane = 5/1) to obtain 35.5 g (yield: 44.9 %) of 1-chloroisoquinoline white crystal.



[0127] In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 3.04 g (24.9 mmole) of phenylboronic acid (made by Tokyo Kasei), 4.0 g of (25.0 mmole) of 1-chloroisoquinoline, 25 ml of toluene, 12.5 ml of ethanol and 25 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed and stirred at room temperature under nitrogen stream, and 0.98 g (0.85 mmole) of tetrakis (triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) was added thereto. Thereafter, reflux under stirring was performed for 8 hours under nitrogen stream. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by addition of cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 10/1) to obtain 2.20 g (yield = 43.0 %) of 1-phenylisoquinoline. Figure 7 shows a  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectrum of a solution of the compound in heavy chloroform.



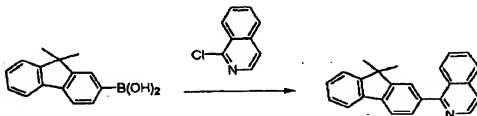
[0128] In a 100 ml-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and heated at 130 - 140 °C under stirring and bubbling with nitrogen for 2 hours. Then, the glycerol was cooled by standing down to 100 °C, and 1.03 g (5.02 mmole) of 1-phenylisoquinoline and 0.50 g (1.02 mmole) of Iridium (III) acetylacetonate (made by Strem Chemicals, Inc.) were added, followed by 7 hours of heating around  $\pm 210$  °C under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and injected into 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid to form a precipitate, which was filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.22 g (yield = 28.8 %) of red powdery tris(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III). According to MAL-DI-TOF MS (matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization-time of flight mass spectrometry), the compound exhibited M<sup>+</sup> (mass number of the corresponding cation formed by removal of 1 electron) of 805.2.

[0129] A solution in heavy chloroform of the compound provided a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum as shown in Figure 8. A chloroform solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 619 nm and a quantum yield of 0.88 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

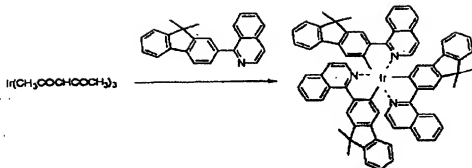
[0130] An EL device of Example 1 prepared by using the compound exhibited red luminescence showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 620 nm under voltage application.

<Example 8> (Synthesis of Example Compound No. 28)

[0131]



[0132] In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 2.91 g (12.2 mmole) of 9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-boronic acid, 2.00 g (12.2 mmole) of 1-chloroisoquinoline, 10 ml of toluene, 5 ml of ethanol and 10 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed and stirred at room temperature under nitrogen stream, and 0.44 g (0.38 mole) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) was added thereto. Thereafter, reflux under stirring was performed for 5 hours under nitrogen stream. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by addition of cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: toluene/ethyl acetate = 50/1) to obtain 2.13 g (yield = 54.2 %) of 1-(9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-yl)isoquinoline.



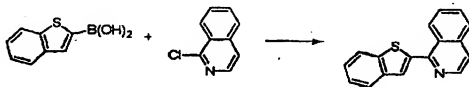
[0133] In a 100 ml-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and heated at 130 - 140 °C under stirring and bubbling with nitrogen for 2 hours. Then, the glycerol was cooled by standing down to 100 °C, and 1.61 g (5.01 mmole) of 1-(9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-yl)isoquinoline and 0.50 g (1.02 mmole) of Iridium (III) acetylacetonate were added, followed by 8 hours of reflux under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and injected into 600 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid to form a precipitate, which was filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.38 g (yield = 32.3 %) of red powdery tris[1-(9,9-dimethylfluorene-2-yl)isoquinoline-C<sup>3</sup>,N]iridium (III). According to MALDI-TOF MS, the compound exhibited M<sup>+</sup> of 1153.4.

[0134] A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 648 nm and a quantum yield of 0.88 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

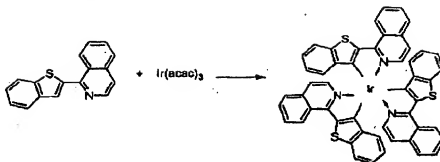
[0135] An EL device of Example 2 prepared by using the compound exhibited red luminescence showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 650 nm under voltage application.

<Example 9> (Synthesis of Example Compound No. 25)

[0136]



[0137] In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 4.45 g (25.0 mmole) of thianaphthene-2-boronic acid (made by Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc.), 4.09 g (25.0 mmole) of 1-chloroisoquinoline, 25 ml of toluene, 12.5 ml of ethanol and 25 mol of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed and stirred at room temperature under nitrogen stream, and 0.98 g (0.85 mmole) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) was added thereto. Thereafter, reflux under stirring was performed for 8 hours under nitrogen stream. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by addition of cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) to obtain 4.20 g (yield = 84.3 %) of 1-(thianaphthene-2-yl)isoquinoline.

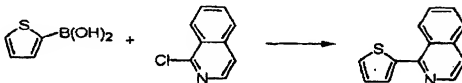


[0138] In a 100 ml-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and heated at 130 - 140 °C under stirring and bubbling with nitrogen for 2 hours. Then, the glycerol was cooled by standing to 100 °C, and 1.31 g (5.01 mmole) of 1-(thianaphthene-2-yl)-isoquinoline, and 0.50 g (1.02 mmole) of iridium (III) acetylacetonate, were added, followed by 5 hours of heating around 210 °C under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid to form a precipitate, which was then filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.25 g (yield = 25.2 %) of red powdery tris[1-(thianaphthene-2-yl)-isoquinoline-C<sup>3</sup>,N]Iridium (III). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of the compound of 973.1 was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 686 nm and a quantum yield of 0.07 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0139] An EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using the compound instead of Compound No. 1 and was confirmed to emit deep red luminescence under voltage application.

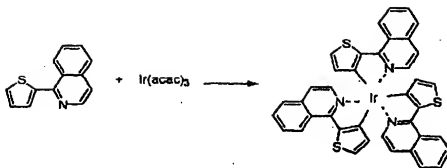
<Example 10> (Synthesis of Example Compound No. 24)

[0140]



[0141] In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 2.56 g (20.0 mmole) of 2-thiophene-2-boronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.), 3.27 g (20.0 mmole) of 1-chloroisoquinoline, 18 ml of toluene, 9 ml of ethanol and 18 mol of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed and stirred at room temperature under nitrogen stream, and 0.72 g (0.62 mmole) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0) was added thereto. Thereafter, reflux under stirring was performed for 9 hours under nitrogen stream. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by addition of cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform) to obtain 2.40 g (yield = 56.8 %) of 1-(2-thienyl)isoquinoline.



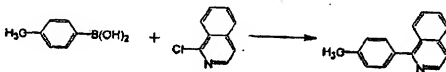


[0142] In a 100 ml-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and heated at 130 - 140 °C under stirring and bubbling with nitrogen for 2 hours. Then, the glycerol was cooled by standing to 100 °C, and 1.05 g (4.97 mmole) of 1-(2-thienyl)isoquinoline, and 0.50 g (1.02 mmole) of Iridium (III) acetylacetonate, were added, followed by 8 hours of reflux under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 600 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid to form a precipitate, which was then filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.38 g (yield = 45.2 %) of red powdery tris[1-(2-thienyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>3</sup>,N]iridium (III). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of the compound of 823.1 was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 642 nm and a quantum yield of 0.43 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

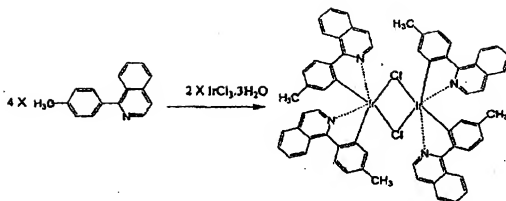
[0143] An EL device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using the compound instead of Compound No. 1 and was confirmed to emit red luminescence showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 640 nm under voltage application.

<Example 11>

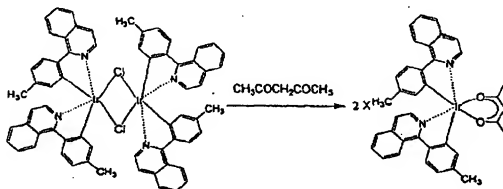
[0144]



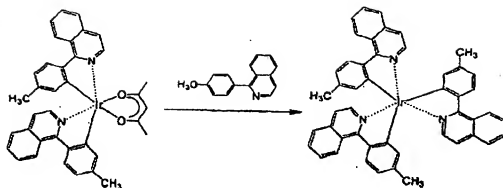
[0145] In a 200 ml-three-necked flask, 3.40 g (25.0 mmole) of 4-methylphenyl-boronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.), 4.09 g (25.0 mmole) of 1-chloroisoquinoline, 25 ml of toluene, 12.5 ml of ethanol and 25 mol of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution were placed and stirred at room temperature under nitrogen stream, and 0.98 g (0.85 mmole) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)-palladium (0) was added thereto. Thereafter, reflux under stirring was performed for 8 hours under nitrogen stream. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by addition of cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 10/1) to obtain 2.80 g (yield = 51.1 %) of 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline.



[0146] In a 200 ml-three-necked flask, 0.58 mg (1.64 mmole) of Iridium (III) chloride-trihydrate (made by Acros Organics Co.), 1.61 g (7.34 mmole) of 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline, 45 ml of ethanol and 15 ml of water were placed and stirred for 30 min. at room temperature under nitrogen stream, followed by 24 hours of reflux under stirring. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate was recovered by filtration and washed with water, followed successive washing with ethanol and acetone. After drying under a reduced pressure at room temperature, 1.02 g (yield = 83.4 %) of red powdery tetrakis[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- $\mu$ -dichloro)diridium (III) (Example Compound No. 661) was obtained. Figure 10 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a heavy chloroform solution of the compound. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 617 nm and a quantum yield of 0.46 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.



[0147] In a 200 ml-three-necked flask, 70 ml of ethoxyethanol, 0.95 g (0.72 mmole) of tetrakis[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- $\mu$ -dichloro)diridium (III), 0.22 g (2.10 mmole) of acetylacetone and 1.04 g (9.91 mmole) of sodium carbonate, were placed and stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under nitrogen stream and then refluxed under stirring for 15 hours. The reaction product was cooled with ice, and the precipitate was filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 30/1) to obtain 0.43 g (yield = 41.3 %) of red powdery bis[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 43). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of 728.2 of the compound was confirmed. Figure 11 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of a heavy chloroform solution of the compound. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 622 nm and a quantum yield of 0.70 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.



**[0148]** In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 0.27 g (1.27 mmole) of 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline, 0.36 g (0.49 mmole) of bis[1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) and 25 ml of glycerol, were placed and heated around 180 °C under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 170 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid, and the precipitate was filtered out, washed with water and dried at 100 °C under a reduced pressure for 5 hours. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.27 g (yield = 64.5 %) of red powdery tris[1-(4-methylphenyl)-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 19). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of 847.3 of the compound was confirmed. Figure 12 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a heavy chloroform solution of the compound. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing λ<sub>max</sub> = 619 nm and a quantum yield of 0.65 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 12>

**[0149]** The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-n-hexylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

**[0150]** Tetra[is[1-(4-n-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 667)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 616 nm

quantum yield = 0.40 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

Bis[1-(4-n-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 196)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 868.4

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 625 nm

quantum yield = 0.87 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

**[0151]** Tris[1-(4-n-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 192)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 1057.5

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 621 nm

quantum yield = 0.88 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

<Example 13>

**[0152]** The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-n-octylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

**[0153]** Tetra[is[1-(4-n-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 668)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 617 nm

quantum yield = 0.47 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

**[0154]** Bis[1-(4-n-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 218)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 924.4

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 625 nm

quantum yield = 1.05 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0155] Figure 13 shows a <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of a heavy chloroform solution of the compound.

[0156] Tris[1-(4-n-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-Iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 214)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 1141.6

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 620 nm

quantum yield = 0.75 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

<Example 14>

[0157] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-tert-butylphenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0158] Tetrakis[1-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 665)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 614 nm

quantum yield = 0.39 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0159] Bis[1-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 174)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 812.3

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 626 nm

quantum yield = 0.66 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0160] Tris[1-(4-*t*-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-Iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 170)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 973.4

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 618 nm

quantum yield = 0.73 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

<Example 15>

[0161] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-fluorophenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0162] Tetrakis[1-(5-fluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 684)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 625 nm

quantum yield = 0.22 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0163] Bis[1-(5-fluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 47)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 736.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 629 nm

quantum yield = 0.65 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0164] Tris[1-(5-fluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-Iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 23)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 659.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 626 nm

quantum yield = 0.62 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

<Example 16>

[0165] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-phenoxyphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0166] Bis[1-(4-phenoxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 365)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 884.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 608 \text{ nm}$   
 quantum yield = 0.65 relative to 1.0 of  $\text{Ir(ppy)}_3$

[0167]  $\text{Tris}[1-(4\text{-phenoxyphenyl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 361)}$

MALDI-TOF MS:  $M^+ = 1081.3$   
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 604 \text{ nm}$   
 quantum yield = 0.54 relative to 1.0 of  $\text{Ir(ppy)}_3$

<Example 17>

[0168] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-methylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0169]  $\text{Bis}[1-(4,5\text{-methylphenyl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-(acetylacetonato)iridium (II) (Example Compound No. 44)}$

MALDI-TOF MS:  $M^+ = 728.2$   
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 638 \text{ nm}$   
 quantum yield = 0.78 relative to 1.0 of  $\text{Ir(ppy)}_3$

[0170]  $\text{Tris}[1-(4,5\text{-methylphenyl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 20)}$

MALDI-TOF MS:  $M^+ = 847.3$   
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 631 \text{ nm}$   
 quantum yield = 0.71 relative to 1.0 of  $\text{Ir(ppy)}_3$

<Example 18>

[0171] 1-phenylisoquinoline synthesized in Example 7 was used instead of the 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline used in Example 11 and the following compound was prepared in a similar manner as in Example 11 via tetrakis(1-phenylisoquinoline- $C^2, N$ )( $\mu$ -dichloro)-diiridium (III) (Example Compound No. 650).

[0172]  $\text{Bis}(1\text{-phenylisoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-(acetylacetonato)-iridium (II) (Example Compound No. 42)}$

MALDI-TOF MS:  $M^+ = 700.2$   
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 604 \text{ nm}$   
 quantum yield = 0.54 relative to 1.0 of  $\text{Ir(ppy)}_3$

<Example 19>

[0173] 1-(biphenyl-3-yl)isoquinoline was synthesized by using 3-biphenylboronic acid (made by Frontier Scientific, Inc.) instead of phenylboronic acid in Example 7, and similarly as in Example 7,  $\text{tris}[1-(\text{biphenyl-3-yl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 3) was prepared from the 1-(biphenyl-3-yl)isoquinoline and Iridium (II) acetylacetonate. According to MALDI-TOF MS, } M^+ \text{ of the compound of } 1033.3 \text{ was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing } \lambda_{\text{max}} = 621 \text{ nm and a quantum yield of } 0.53 \text{ relative to } 1.0 \text{ of } \text{Ir(ppy)}_3.$

<Example 20>

[0174] 3-methyl-2,4-pentanedione (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of acetylacetone in Example 11, and similarly as in Example 11,  $\text{bis}[1-(4\text{-methylphenyl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-(3-methyl-2,4-pentanedionato)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 126) was synthesized. According to MALDI-TOF MS, } M^+ \text{ of the compound of } 742.2 \text{ was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing } \lambda_{\text{max}} = 627 \text{ nm and a quantum yield of } 0.81 \text{ relative to } 1.0 \text{ of } \text{Ir(ppy)}_3.$

<Example 21>

[0175] 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedione (made by Tokyo Kasei Kogyo) was used instead of acetylacetone in Example 11, and similarly as in Example 11,  $\text{bis}[1-(4\text{-methylphenyl})\text{isoquinoline-}C^2,N\text{-(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 127) was synthesized. According to MALDI-TOF MS, } M^+ \text{ of the com-}$

compound of 812.3 was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 624 nm and a quantum yield of 0.78 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 22>

[0176] 2-Phenylpyridine was used instead of the 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline used in Example 11, and similarly as in Example 11, bis(2-phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) was synthesized via (2-phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)diiridium (III). The compound was reacted with 1-phenylisoquinoline synthesized in Example 7 in a similar manner as in Example 11 to obtain bis(2-phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 64). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of the compound of 705.2 was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 618 nm and a quantum yield of 0.43 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 23>

[0177] Bis(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) synthesized in Example 18 and 2-phenylpyridine were reacted in a similar manner as in Example 22 to obtain bis(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(2-phenylpyridine-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 31). According to MALDI-TOF MS, M<sup>+</sup> of the compound of 755.2 was confirmed. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 617 nm and a quantum yield of 0.46 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 24>

[0178] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-butylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Synthesis Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0179] Tetrakis[1-(4-n-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 664)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 629 nm  
quantum yield = 0.44 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0180] Bis[1-(4-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 163)

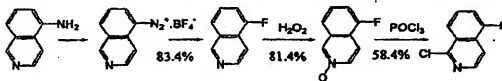
MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 812.0  
luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 626 nm  
quantum yield = 0.81 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0181] Tris[1-(4-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 159)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 973.3  
luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 621 nm  
quantum yield = 0.82 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 25>

[0182] 5-Aminoisoquinoline (made by Tokyo Kasei Kogyo K.K.) was used to synthesize 1-chloro-5-fluoroisoquinoline along the following path with yields as indicated.



[0183] In the process of Example 11, phenylboronic acid was used instead of the 4-methylphenyl-boronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisoquinoline was used instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline to synthesize 1-phenyl-5-fluoroisoquinoline, which was used instead of the 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline otherwise in a similar manner as in Example 11 to syn-

synthesize the following compounds successively.

[0184] Tetrakis(1-phenyl-5-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)( $\mu$ -dichloro)diridium (III) (Example Compound No. 704)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max}$  = 620 nm  
quantum yield = 0.38 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0185] Bis(1-phenyl-5-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 240)

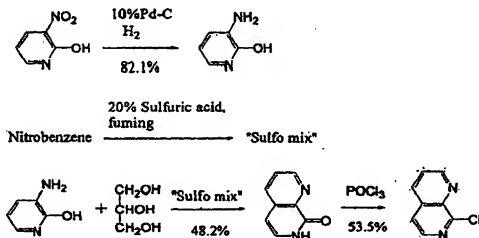
MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 735.8  
luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max}$  = 636 nm  
quantum yield = 0.70 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0186] Tris(1-phenyl-5-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 155)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 858.9  
luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max}$  = 628 nm  
quantum yield = 0.55 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 26>

[0187] 3-Nitro-2-hydroxypyridine (made by Aldrich Co.) was used to synthesize 1-chloro-8-azaquinoline along the following path. "Sulfo mix" used for the ring closure was prepared through a process described in J. Org. Chem., 1943, 8, 544 - 549.



[0188] The above-obtained 1-chloro-8-azaquinoline was used instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in Example 7 to synthesize 1-phenyl-8-azaquinoline, which was used instead of the 1-(4-methylphenyl)-isoquinoline otherwise in the same manner as in Example 11 to prepare the following compounds successively.

[0189] Tetrakis(1-phenyl-8-azaphenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)( $\mu$ -dichloro)diridium (III) (Example Compound No. 755)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max}$  = 635 nm  
quantum yield = 0.40 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

[0190] Bis(1-phenyl-8-azaphenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 612)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 701.1  
luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max}$  = 631 nm

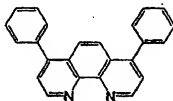
[0191] Tris(1-phenyl-8-azaphenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 609)

MALDI-TOF MS:  $M^+ = 807.9$ luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\max} = 622 \text{ nm}$ 

## &lt;Example 27&gt;

[0192] An EL device having a laminate structure as shown in Figure 1(b) was prepared. On an ITO electrode 14 patterned on a 1.1 mm-thick alkali-free glass substrate 15,  $\alpha$ -NPD was deposited in a thickness of 40 nm at a vacuum deposition rate of 0.1 nm/sec at a vacuum pressure of  $10^{-4}$  Pa to form a hole-transporting layer 13, and then CBP and tris(1-phenylisquinoline- $C^2,N$ )iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 1) in an amount of providing a concentration of 9 % were co-vacuum-deposited to form a 40 nm-thick luminescence layer 12 while controlling the heating conditions of the vacuum deposition boats so as to provide vacuum deposition rates of 0.1 nm/sec for CBP and 0.09 nm/sec for the iridium complex.

[0193] Then, an electron-transporting layer was formed in a thickness of 40 nm by vacuum deposition of bathophenanthroline Bphen represented by a structural formula shown below at a rate of 0.1 nm/sec.



[0194] Thereon, a ca. 1 nm-thick potassium fluoride layer was formed as an electron-transporting layer 16 by vacuum deposition at a rate of 0.5 nm/sec, and then aluminum was vacuum-deposited in a thickness of 150 nm at a rate of 1 nm/sec to provide a cathode metal 11.

[0195] The device of this Example was prepared while aiming at the effects of (1) increased supply of electrons and suppression of hole leakage by use of Bphen, (2) improved electron-injection characteristic by use of KF and (3) optimizer of optical layer thickness. The voltage-efficiency-luminance characteristics of the thus-obtained device are shown in Figure 5.

[0196] The device of this Example succeeded in realizing efficiencies of 6.2 lm/W and 5.2 lm/W at luminances of 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and 300 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively. CIE coordinates were (0.68, 0.317) at 40 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, (0.682, 0.315) at 113 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and (0.678, 0.317) at 980 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, thus showing that a sufficient color purity was provided according to a color standard of the NTSC. Thus, the luminescence color was substantially unchanged at different luminances and voltages.

[0197] Tris(1-phenylisquinoline- $C^2,N$ )iridium (III) having a ligand of 1-phenylisquinoline can provide red luminescence according to the NTSC standard even without adding a substituent to the ligand skeleton for luminescence color adjustment of the complex, and is thus excellent as a red luminescence material. Further, it is also a desirable luminescence material from a practical viewpoint of shorter synthesis steps as the effect is attained by using a ligand having no substituent.

[0198] The drive conditions included an application voltage  $V = 5$  volts and a current  $J = 1.5 \text{ mA/cm}^2$  at a luminance of 300 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, and also 10 volts and 520 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> at 14000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>. The external quantum efficiency (EQE) values (%) of the thus-prepared EL device are plotted on Figure 5 and showing efficiencies remarkably improving the efficiency of the conventional EL device, e.g., over 10 % at 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>.

## &lt;Example 28&gt;

[0199] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-ethylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0200] Tetrakis[1-(4-ethylphenyl)isquinoline- $C^2,N$ ]( $\mu$ -dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 662).

[0201] Bis[1-(4-ethylphenyl)isquinoline- $C^2,N$ ](acetylacetonate)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 137).

[0202] Tris[1-(4-ethylphenyl)isquinoline- $C^2,N$ ]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 135).

## &lt;Example 29&gt;

[0203] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-propylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.



- [0204] Tetrakis[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (II) (Example Compound No. 663),  
 [0205] Bis[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 148),  
 [0206] Tris[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 144).

<Example 30>

[0207] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-isopropylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

- [0208] Tetrakis[1-(4-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (II),  
 [0209] Bis[1-(4-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III),  
 [0210] Tris[1-(4-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 148).

<Example 31>

[0211] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-n-pentylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

- [0212] Tetrakis[1-(4-n-pentylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (II) (Example Compound No. 666),  
 [0213] Bis[1-(4-n-pentylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 185),  
 [0214] Tris[1-(4-n-pentylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 181).

<Example 32>

[0215] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-n-heptylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

- [0216] Tetrakis[1-(4-n-heptylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (II) (Example Compound No. 668),  
 [0217] Bis[1-(4-n-heptylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 207),  
 [0218] Tris[1-(4-n-heptylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 203).

<Example 33>

[0219] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-fluorophenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

- [0220] Tetrakis[1-(4-n-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 683)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 602 nm  
 quantum yield = 0.40 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

- [0221] Bis[1-(4-fluorohexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 48)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 737.2  
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 603 nm  
 quantum yield = 0.95 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

- [0222] Tris[1-(4-fluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 22)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 859.2  
 luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 598 nm  
 quantum yield = 0.92 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>.

<Example 34>

[0223] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-fluoro-3-methylphenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

- [0224] Tetrakis[1-(4-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 738)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution: λ<sub>max</sub> = 618 nm

[0225] Bis[1-(4-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 222)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 765.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 615 nm

Tris[1-(4-fluoro-5-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 226)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 901.1

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 616 nm

<Example 35>

[0226] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0227] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]( $\mu$ -dichloro)diiridium

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 614 nm

[0228] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- (acetylacetonato)iridium (III)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 836.1

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 623 nm

quantum yield = 0.23 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

[0229] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 11)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 1009.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 608 nm

quantum yield = 0.48 relative to 1.0 of Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>

<Example 36>

[0230] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0231] Tetrakis[1-(5-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]( $\mu$ -dichloro)iridium (III)

[0232] Bis[1-(5-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- (acetylacetonato)iridium (III)

[0233] Tris[1-(5-trifluoromethylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 12).

<Example 37>

[0234] The following compounds were successively produced in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,5-difluoro-3-methylphenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid.

[0235] Tetrakis[1-(3,5-difluoro-3-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]( $\mu$ -dichloro)diiridium (Example Compound No. 686)

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 618 nm

[0236] Bis[1-(3,5-difluoro-3-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]- (acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 425)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 765.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 626 nm

[0237] Tris[1-(3,5-difluoro-3-methylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]-Iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 421)

MALDI-TOF MS: M<sup>+</sup> = 901.2

luminescence spectrum of toluene solution:  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  = 616 nm

## &lt;Example 38&gt;

[0238] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 2,3-difluorophenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0239] Tetrakis[1-(5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III)

[0240] Bis[1-(5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 501),

[0241] Tris[1-(5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 497).

## &lt;Example 39&gt;

[0242] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 2,3-difluoro-4-n-butylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0243] Tetrakis[1-(4-n-butyl-5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 698),

[0244] Bis[1-(4-n-butyl-5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 534),

[0245] Tris[1-(4-n-butyl-5,6-difluorophenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 530).

## &lt;Example 40&gt;

[0246] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 1-phenyl-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline, synthesized in the same manner as in Example 7 by using 1-chloro-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in

## Example 7.

[0247] Tetrakis[1-phenyl-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 706),

[0248] Bis[1-phenyl-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0249] Tris[1-phenyl-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 83).

## &lt;Example 41&gt;

[0250] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline, synthesized in the same manner as in Example 7 by using 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in Example 7.

[0251] Tetrakis[1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 706),

[0252] Bis[1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0253] Tris[1-phenyl-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 82).

## &lt;Example 42&gt;

[0254] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 1-phenyl-4-trifluoroisiquinoline, synthesized in the same manner as in Example 7 by using 1-chloro-4-trifluoroisiquinoline instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in Example 7.

[0255] Tetrakis[1-phenyl-4-trifluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 705),

[0256] Bis[1-phenyl-4-trifluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0257] Tris[1-phenyl-4-trifluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 81).

## &lt;Example 43&gt;

[0258] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,5-difluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisiquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0259] Tetrakis[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).

[0260] Bis[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0261] Tris[1-(3,5-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisiquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 232).

## &lt;Example 44&gt;

[0262] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-difluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-fluoroisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0263] Tetrakis[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0264] Bis[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0265] Tris[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 230).

## &lt;Example 45&gt;

[0266] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-difluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0267] Tetrakis[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0268] Bis[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0269] Tris[1-(4-difluorophenyl)-5-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 228).

## &lt;Example 46&gt;

[0270] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-fluoroisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0271] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0272] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0273] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 256).

## &lt;Example 47&gt;

[0274] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-fluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0275] Tetrakis[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethyl isquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0276] Bis[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0277] Tris[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 231).

## &lt;Example 48&gt;

[0278] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-fluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0279] Tetrakis[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0280] Bis[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0281] Tris[1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 229).

## &lt;Example 49&gt;

[0282] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0283] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III) (Example Compound No. 891).

[0284] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0285] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 260).

## &lt;Example 50&gt;

[0286] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except

for using 4-trifluoromethylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0287] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0288] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0289] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 255).

<Example 51>

[0290] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,4,5-trifluorophenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0291] Tetrakis[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0292] Bis[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0293] Tris[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 253).

<Example 52>

[0294] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,4,5-trifluorophenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) and 1-chloro-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0295] Tetrakis[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0296] Bis[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0297] Tris[1-(3,4,5-trifluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 250).

<Example 53>

[0298] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0299] Tetrakis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III).

[0300] Bis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0301] Tris[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 208).

<Example 54>

[0302] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

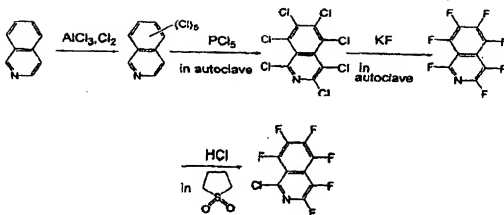
[0303] Tetrakis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diiridium (III) (Example Compound No. 690).

[0304] Bis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0305] Tris[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 272).

<Example 55>

[0306] It is easy to synthesize 1-chloro-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroisoquinoline along the following path according to processes described in references: J. Chem. Soc. C, 1986, 2328-2331; J. Chem. Soc. C, 1971, 61-67; J. Org. Chem., 1971, 29, 329-332 and Org. Syn., 1960, 40, 7-10.



[0307] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenylboronic acid and the above-synthesized 1-chloro-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroisoquinoline instead of the hexafluoroisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0308] Tetrakis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diridium (III) (Example Compound No. 709).

[0309] Bis[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 457).

[0310] Tris[1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)-3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 454).

<Example 56>

[0311] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-isopropylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0312] Tetrakis[1-(5-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).

[0313] Bis[1-(5-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0314] Tris[1-(5-isopropylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 315).

<Example 57>

[0315] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-butylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0316] Tetrakis[1-(5-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 725).

[0317] Bis[1-(5-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0318] Tris[1-(5-butylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 316).

<Example 58>

[0319] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-octylphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0320] Tetrakis[1-(5-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 730).

[0321] Bis[1-(5-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0322] Tris[1-(5-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 321).

<Example 59>

[0323] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-methoxyphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

11.

[0324] Tetrakis[1-(5-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).[0325] Bis[1-(5-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).[0326] Tris[1-(5-methoxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 375).

&lt;Example 60&gt;

[0327] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-heptyloxyphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methyloxyphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0328] Tetrakis[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).[0329] Bis[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).[0330] Tris[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 398).

&lt;Example 61&gt;

[0331] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethoxyphenylboronic acid (made by Aldrich Co.) and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0332] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).[0333] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).[0334] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 411).

&lt;Example 62&gt;

[0335] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethoxyphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0336] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).[0337] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).[0338] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 410).

&lt;Example 63&gt;

[0339] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-trifluoromethoxyphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-fluoroisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0340] Tetrakis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).[0341] Bis[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).[0342] Tris[1-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)-4-fluoroisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 409).

&lt;Example 64&gt;

[0343] Bis[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) is synthesized in a similar manner as in Example 11 by using 1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline of Example 29 and via tetrakis[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III). It is easy to synthesize bis[1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N][1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 283) by reacting the compound with 1-phenylisoquinoline of Example 7.

&lt;Example 65&gt;

[0344] Bis[1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III) is synthesized in a similar manner as in Example 11 by using 1-phenylisoquinoline instead of 1-(4-methylphenyl)isoquinoline of Example 11 and via tetrakis[1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III). It is easy to synthesize bis[1-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N][1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 299) by reacting the compound with 1-(4-propylphenyl)isoquinoline of Example 29.

<Example 66>

[0345] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-(4-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine used in Example 22.

[0346] Bis[1-(4-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 287).

<Example 67>

[0347] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-phenylisoquinoline and 1-(4-hexylphenyl)-isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenylisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 22.

[0348] Bis[1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-(4-hexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 303).

<Example 68>

[0349] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-(4-octylphenyl)isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine in Example 22.

[0350] Bis[1-(4-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 289).

<Example 69>

[0351] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-phenylisoquinoline and 1-(4-octylphenyl)-isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenylisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 22.

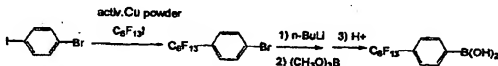
[0352] Bis[1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-(4-octylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 305).

<Example 70>

Preparation of activated copper powder:

[0353] 400 g (2.5 mmole) of copper sulfate is dissolved in 2500 ml of hot water and then cooled, and 219 mg (3.35 mole) of zinc powder is added thereto at the same temperature. After washing with water by decantation, 5 % hydrochloric acid is added thereto until hydrogen gas generation is terminated to dissolve the zinc. Copper powder is recovered by filtration, washed with water and then with methanol and dried to obtain 149 g of activated copper powder.

[0354] It is easy to synthesize 4-perfluorohexylphenylboronic acid by using the activated copper powder along the following path:



[0355] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-perfluorohexylphenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0356] Tetrakis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 715),

[0357] Bis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0358] Tris[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 475).

<Example 71>

[0359] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-perfluorohexylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-fluoroisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic



acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0360] Tetrakis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diridium (III).

[0361] Bis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0362] Tris[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-fluoroisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 478).

#### <Example 72>

[0363] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-perfluorohexylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0364] Tetrakis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diridium (III).

[0365] Bis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0366] Tris[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-4-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 477).

#### <Example 73>

[0367] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-perfluorohexylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0368] Tetrakis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diridium (III).

[0369] Bis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0370] Tris[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)-5-trifluoromethylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 476).

#### <Example 74>

[0371] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine in Example 22.

[0372] Bis[1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-phenylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 479).

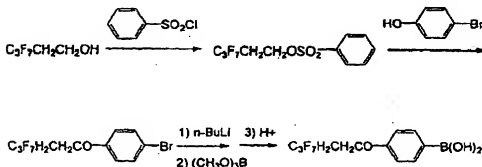
#### <Example 75>

[0373] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-phenylisquinoline and 1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenylisquinoline, respectively, in Example 22.

[0374] Bis[1-phenylisquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](1-(4-perfluorohexylphenyl)isquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 480).

#### <Example 76>

[0375] It is easy to synthesize 4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl)oxyphenylboronic acid along the following the path:



[0376] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except

for using 4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)-phenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0377] Tetrakis(1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)-phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)iridium (III).

[0378] Bis(1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)phenyl]-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0379] Tris(1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxyethyl)phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 469).

<Example 77>

[0380] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)-isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine in Example 22.

[0381] Bis(1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 470).

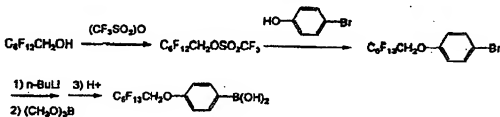
<Example 78>

[0382] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-phenylisoquinoline and 1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenylisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 22.

[0383] Bis(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(1-[4-(1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluoropentyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 471).

<Example 79>

[0384] It is easy to synthesize 4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenylboronic acid along the following path:



[0385] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)-phenylboronic acid instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

[0386] Tetrakis(1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)iridium (III),

[0387] Bis(1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-(acetylacetonato)iridium (III),

[0388] Tris(1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]-isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)-iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 481).

<Example 80>

[0389] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]-isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine in Example 22.

[0390] Bis(1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 483).

<Example 81>

[0391] It is easy to synthesize the following compound in a similar manner as in Example 22 except for using 1-phenylisoquinoline and 1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline instead of the 2-phenylpyridine and 1-phenylisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 22.

[0392] Bis(1-phenylisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(1-[4-(1H,1H-perfluoroheptyl-oxy)phenyl]isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 484).

## &lt;Example 82&gt;

[0393] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using phenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-4-hexyloquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0394] Tetrakis[1-phenyl-4-hexyloquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)diridium (III).

[0395] Bis[1-phenyl-4-hexyloquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0396] Tris[1-phenyl-4-hexyloquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 156).

## &lt;Example 83&gt;

[0397] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using phenylboronic acid and 1-chloro-5-fluoroisoquinoline instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid and 1-chloroisoquinoline, respectively, in Example 11.

[0398] Tetrakis(1-phenylphenyl-5-octyloisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)diridium (III).

[0399] Bis(1-phenyl-5-octyloisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0400] Tris(1-phenyl-5-octyloisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 220).

## &lt;Example 84&gt;

[0401] It is easy to successively synthesize the following compounds in the same manner as in Example 11 except for using 3-heptyloxyphenylboronic acid (made by Lancaster Co.) instead of the 4-methylphenylboronic acid in Example 11.

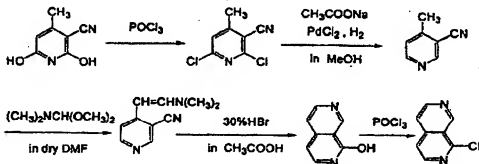
[0402] Tetrakis[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](μ-dichloro)iridium (III).

[0403] Bis[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N](acetylacetonato)iridium (III).

[0404] Tris[1-(5-heptyloxyphenyl)isoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N]iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 270).

## &lt;Example 85&gt;

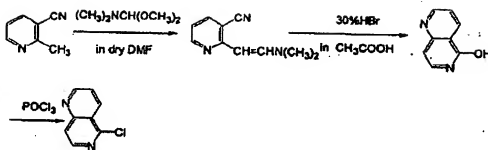
[0405] It is easy to synthesize 1-chloro-7-azaisoquinoline by using 2,8-dihydroxy-4-methyl-3-pyridylcarbonitrile (made by Aldrich Co., catalog 37, 947-6) along the following path described in U.S. Patent No. 4,859,671:



[0406] It is easy to synthesize 1-phenyl-7-azaisoquinoline by using 1-chloro-7-azaisoquinoline instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in Example 7, and successively synthesize tetrakis(1-phenyl-7-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)diridium (III) and bis(1-phenyl-7-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) to obtain tris(1-phenyl-7-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 763) in a similar manner as in Example 11.

## &lt;Example 86&gt;

[0407] It is easy to synthesize 1-hydroxy-5-azaisoquinoline by using 3-methylpicolinonitrile (made by Aldrich Co., catalog 51, 273-7) along the following path described in U.S. Patent No. 4,176,183 and synthesize 1-chloro-5-azaisoquinoline in a similar manner as in Example 85.



[0408] It is easy to synthesize 1-phenyl-5-azaisoquinoline by using 1-chloro-5-azaisoquinoline instead of the 1-chloroisoquinoline in Example 7, and successively synthesize tetrakis(1-phenyl-5-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(μ-dichloro)diiridium (III) (Example Compound No. 763) and bis(1-phenyl-5-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)(acetylacetonato)iridium (III) to obtain tris(1-phenyl-5-azaisoquinoline-C<sup>2</sup>,N)iridium (III) (Example Compound No. 640) in a similar manner as in Example 11.

<Examples 87 - 95>

[0409] Devices having a similar structure as in Example 1 were prepared and evaluated. Details of device structures, layer thicknesses and evaluation results are shown in Table 25.

Table 25

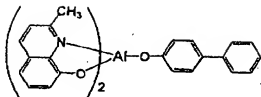
Example No.	H.T.L.	Device structure *			current mA/cd	luminance cd/m <sup>2</sup>	current efficiency cd/A	power efficiency	
		luminescence layer	E.D.P.L.	E.T.L.				lm/W	
87	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 413 (7%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 volts	10 volts	100cd/a2	300cd/a2	100cd/a2
	40nm	40nm	10nm	20nm	114	800	1	0.86	0.4
88	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 432 (7%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	20	26	1248	5.9	5.5	2.8
89	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 408 (5%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	9	480	6.6	5.6	2.4
90	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 433 (5%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	12	700	6.69	6.4	2.93
91	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 433 (7%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	12.2	876	8.6	7.8	3.82
92	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 433 (5%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	18	1180	7.5	7.2	3.86
93	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 517 (7%)	BCP	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	3.3	185	5.75	5.42	1.95
94	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Compound No. 516 (7%)	Balq	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	12.5	611	5.85	5.25	2.42
95	$\alpha$ -NPD	CBP:Ir Compound No. 412 (7%)	Balq	Alq 3	10 V	10 V	100cd	300cd	100cd
	40	40	10	60	15	778	5.3	5.4	2.2

\* H.T.L. = hole-transporting layer

E.D.P.L. = exciton diffusion-prevention layer

E.T.L. = electron-transporting layer

[0410] Balq used in the exciton diffusion-prevention layer used in Examples 94 and 95 has a structure shown below.



**[Industrial applicability]**

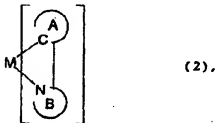
[0411] As described above, the luminescence device of the present invention using, as a luminescence center material, a metal coordination compound having a partial structure of the above formula (1) and particularly represented by the above formula (3) is an excellent device which not only allows high-efficiency luminescence but also retains a high luminance for a long period and allows luminescence of longer wavelength. Further, the luminescence device of the present invention shows excellent performances as a red display device.

### Claims

1. A metal coordination compound having at least one partial structure represented by formula (1) below:

ML (1).

wherein the partial structure ML is represented by formula (2) below:



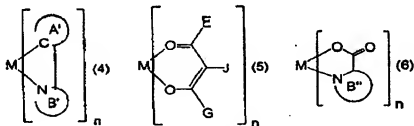
wherein M is a metal atom or Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; N and C are nitrogen and carbon atoms, respectively; A is a cyclic group capable of having a substituent, including the carbon atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the carbon atom; B is an isooquinolyl group capable of having a substituent, including the nitrogen atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the nitrogen atom, with the proviso that one or two of CH groups forming the isooquinolyl group can be replaced with a nitrogen atom and the cyclic group A is coordination-bonded to a position-1 carbon atom of the isooquinolyl group;

the optional substitution of the cyclic groups is selected from a halogen atom, a cyano group, a nitro group, a di-substituted amino group (of which substituents are independently a phenyl group or a naphthyl group each capable of having a substituent (which is selected from a halogen atom, a methyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and including a hydrogen atom optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), a trialkylsilyl group of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms. (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro atom, a trialkylsilyl group (of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group), a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C-), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), with the proviso that an adjacent pair of substituents can be bonded to form a cyclic structure.

2. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 1, represented by formula (3) below:



wherein M is a metal atom of Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L and L' are mutually different bidentate ligands; m is 1, 2 or 3 and n is 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that m+n is 2 or 3; a partial structure  $ML'_n$  is represented by formula (4), (5) or (6) shown below:

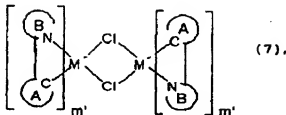


wherein N and C are nitrogen and carbon atoms, respectively; A' is a cyclic group capable of having a substituent, including the carbon atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the carbon atom; B' and B'' are each cyclic group capable of having a substituent, including the nitrogen atom and bonded to the metal atom M via the nitrogen atom with the proviso that the cyclic group A' and the cyclic group B' are coordination-bonded to each other;

the optional substituent of the cyclic groups is selected from a halogen atom, cyano group, a nitro group, a di-substituted amino group (of which substituents are independently a phenyl group or a naphthyl group each capable of having a substituent (which is selected from a halogen atom, a methyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and including a hydrogen atom optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), a trialkylsilyl group of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms, or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C=C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro atom, a trialkylsilyl group (of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group), a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), with the proviso that an adjacent pair of substituents can be bonded to form a cyclic structure; and

E, G and J are independently a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C=C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro atom, a trialkylsilyl group (of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group), a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH- or -C=C-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)) with the proviso that an adjacent pair of substituents can be bonded to form a cyclic structure), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), or di-substituted amino group (of which substituents are independently a phenyl group or a naphthyl group each capable of having a substituent (which is selected from a halogen atom, a methyl group or a trifluoromethyl group), or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbon atoms and including a hydrogen atom optionally replaced with a fluorine atom), and J can also be a hydrogen atom.

3. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 1, represented by formula (7) below:



wherein Cl denotes a chlorine atom, M' denotes Iridium Ir or rhodium Rh, and m' is 2.

4. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, including a partial structure  $ML'_n$  represented by the formula (4) in the formula (3).
5. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, including a partial structure  $ML'_n$  represented by the formula (5) in the formula (3).
6. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, including a partial structure  $ML'_n$  represented by the formula (6) in the formula (3).
7. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, wherein n is 0 in the formula (3).
8. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, wherein the cyclic groups A and A' are independently selected from phenyl group, naphthyl group, thienyl group, fluorenyl group, thianaphthyl group, acenaphthyl group, anthranyl group, phenanthrenyl group, pyrenyl group, or carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.
9. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 8, wherein the cyclic groups A and A' are selected from phenyl group, 2-naphthyl group, 2-thienyl group, 2-fluorenyl group, 2-thianaphthyl group, 2-anthranyl group, 2-phenanthrenyl group, 2-pyrenyl group, or 3-carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.
10. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 9, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is phenyl group capable of having a substituent.
11. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 10, wherein a hydrogen atom is attached to a position-6 carbon atom of the phenyl group capable of having a substituent next to a position-1 carbon atom bonded to the cyclic group B.
12. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, wherein the cyclic groups B' and B'' are independently selected from isoquinolyl group, quinolyl group, 2-azaanthranyl group, phenanthridinyl group, pyridyl group, oxazolyl group, thiazolyl group, benzoxazolyl group, or benzthiazolyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.
13. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 12, wherein the cyclic groups B' and B'' are selected from isoquinolyl group or pyridyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.
14. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, wherein the cyclic group B' in the formula (4) is isoquinolyl group capable of having a substituent.
15. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, wherein the cyclic groups A, A', B, B' and B'' are independently non-substituted, or have a substituent selected from a halogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene



groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom).

16. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 3, wherein the cyclic group A in the formula (7) is selected from phenyl group, naphthyl group, thienyl group, fluorenyl group, thianaphthyl group, acenaphthyl group, anthranyl group, phenanthrenyl group, pyrenyl group, or carbazoyl group, as an aromatic cyclic group capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

17. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 16, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is selected from phenyl group, 2-naphthyl group, 2-thienyl group, 2-fluorenyl group, 2-thianaphthyl group, 2-anthranyl group, 2-phenanthrenyl group, 2-pyrenyl group or 3-carbazoyl group, each capable of having a substituent with the proviso that the aromatic cyclic group can include one or two CH groups that can be replaced with a nitrogen atom.

18. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 17, wherein the aromatic cyclic group is phenyl group capable of having a substituent.

19. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 18, wherein a hydrogen atom is attached to a position-6 carbon atom of the phenyl group capable of having a substituent next to a position-1 carbon atom bonded to the cyclic group B.

20. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 3, wherein the cyclic groups A and B in the formula (7) are independently non-substituted, or have a substituent selected from a halogen atom or a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, or a divalent aromatic group capable of having a substituent (that is a halogen atom, a cyano atom, a nitro atom, a trialkylsilyl group (of which the alkyl groups are independently a linear or branched alkyl group), a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms (of which the alkyl group can include one or non-neighboring two or more methylene groups that can be replaced with -O-, and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom)), and the alkyl group can include a hydrogen atom that can be optionally replaced with a fluorine atom).

21. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 1, wherein M in the formula (1) is Iridium.

22. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 3, wherein M in the formula (7) is Iridium.

23. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 1 or 2, having a partial structure ML represented by the formula (2) and represented by formula (8) below:



wherein Ir is Iridium; partial structure Ph-IsoQ denotes 1-phenylisoquinoyl group; substituents R and R' are selected from hydrogen, fluorine or a linear or branched alkyl group represented by  $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$  (wherein n can be replaced with F, a non-adjacent methylene group can be replaced with oxygen and n is an integer of 1 to 20), p and q are integers of at least 1 representing numbers of the substituents R and R' bonded to the phenyl group and the isoquinoyl group, respectively, wherein a position-2 carbon atom of the phenyl group and a nitrogen atom of IsoQ are coordination-bonded to Ir.

24. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein the partial structure Rp-Ph is 4-alkylphenyl group in the formula (8), and the substituent R' is hydrogen.

25. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the substituent R is hydrogen, and R'q represents a fluoro or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.

26. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 5-fluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
27. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 4-fluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
28. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 3,5-difluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
29. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
30. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 4-trifluoromethylphenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
31. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 5-trifluoromethylphenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
32. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the structure Rp-Ph is a 1-(3,4,5,6-tetrafluoromethyl)phenyl group, and in R'q, q is 1 or 6 and R' is a hydrogen atom or a trifluoromethyl group or 3,4,5,6,7,8-hexafluoro group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
33. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 4-alkylphenyl group (wherein the alkyl group is a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms), and R'q is hydrogen.
34. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 4-alkoxyphenyl group (wherein the alkoxy group is a linear or branched alkoxy group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms), and R'q is hydrogen.
35. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 23, wherein in the formula (8), the partial structure Rp-Ph- is 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl group, and R'q is a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom or trifluoromethyl group substituted at a 4- or 5-position.
36. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 2, which is represented by the formula (3) and is also represented by formula (9) below:



wherein Ir represents Iridium.

37. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 36, represented by the formula (9), wherein  $L_m$  is represented by a formula of [4-alkylphenylisoquinoline]<sub>2</sub> (wherein the alkyl group is represented by  $C_nH_{2n+1}$  and n is an integer of 1 to 6), and  $L'_n$  is 1-phenylisoquinoline.
38. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 36, represented by the formula (9), wherein  $L_m$  is represented by a formula [1-phenylisoquinoline]<sub>2</sub>, and  $L'_n$  is 4-alkylphenylisoquinoline (wherein the alkyl group has 1 to 6 carbon atoms).
39. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 1, wherein one or two CH groups in the isoquinolyl group

capable of having a substituent in the formula (1) are replaced with a nitrogen atom.

40. A metal coordination compound according to Claim 3, wherein one or two CH groups in the isoquinolyl group capable of having a substituent in the formula (7) are replaced with a nitrogen atom.

41. An organic luminescence device, comprising: a pair of electrodes disposed on a substrate, and a luminescence unit comprising at least one organic compound disposed between the electrodes, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having at least one partial structure represented by the formula (1) in Claim 1.

42. An organic luminescence device according to Claim 41, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (3).

43. An organic luminescence device according to Claim 41, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (8).

44. An organic luminescence device according to Claim 41, wherein the organic compound comprises a metal coordination compound having a structure represented by the formula (9).

45. An organic luminescence device according to Claim 41, wherein a voltage is applied between the electrodes to emit phosphorescence.

46. An organic luminescence device according to Claim 45, wherein the phosphorescence is red in luminescence color.

47. A picture display apparatus, comprising an organic luminescence device according to any of Claims 41 to 46, and a means for supplying electric signals to the organic luminescence device.

FIG. 1

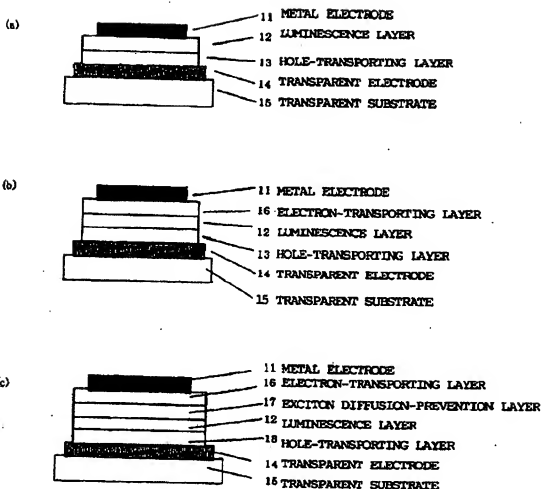


FIG. 2

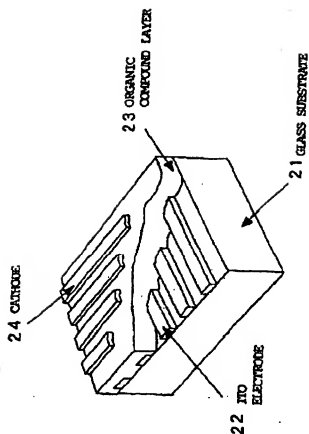


FIG. 3

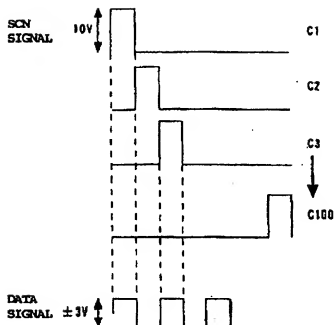


FIG. 4

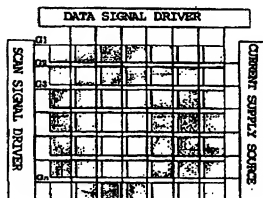


FIG. 5

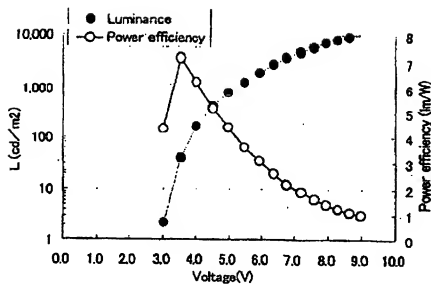


FIG. 6

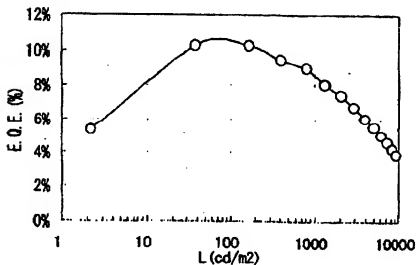


FIG. 7

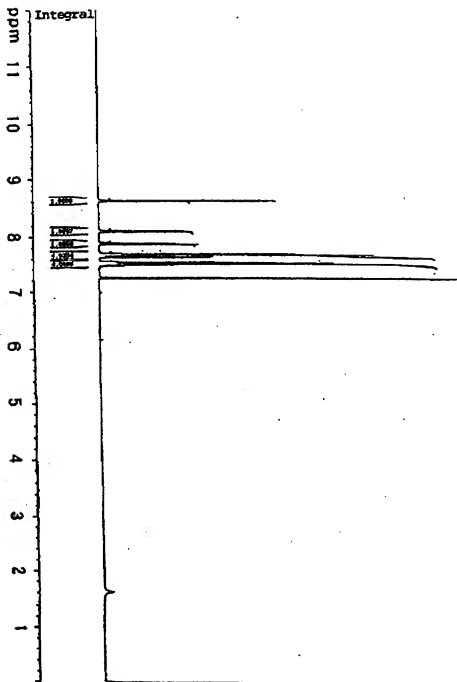




FIG. 8

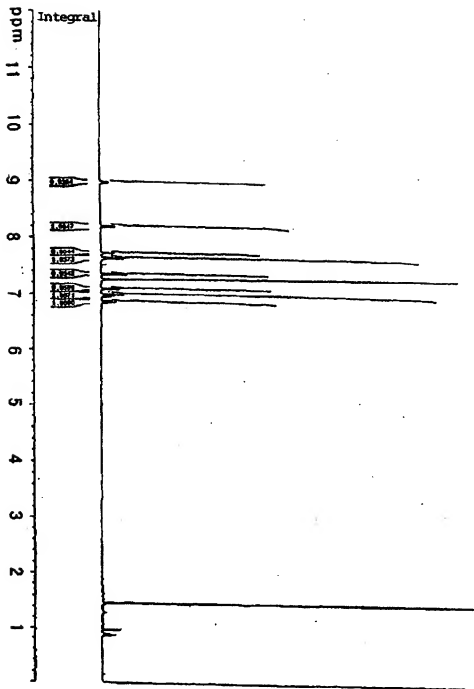


FIG. 9

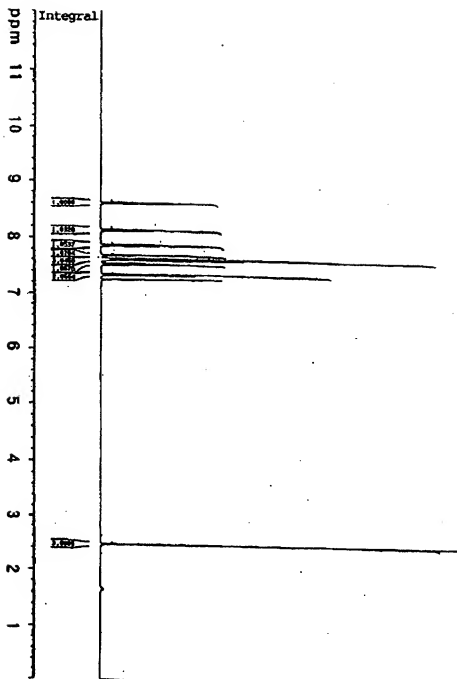


FIG. 10

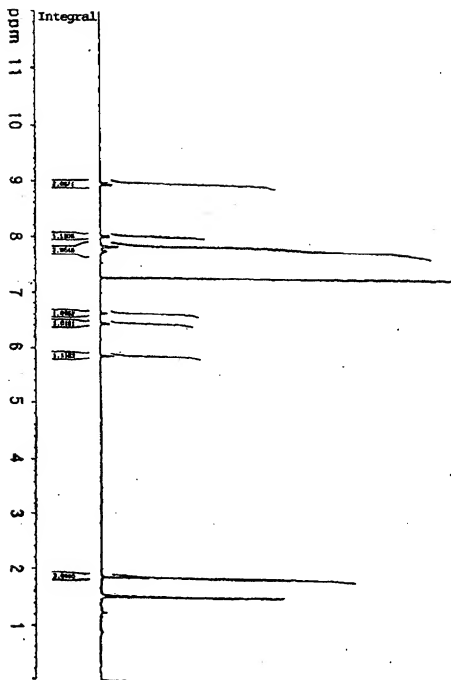
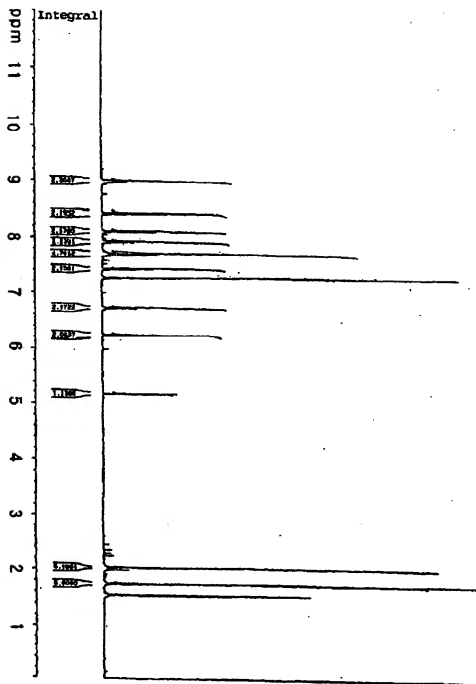


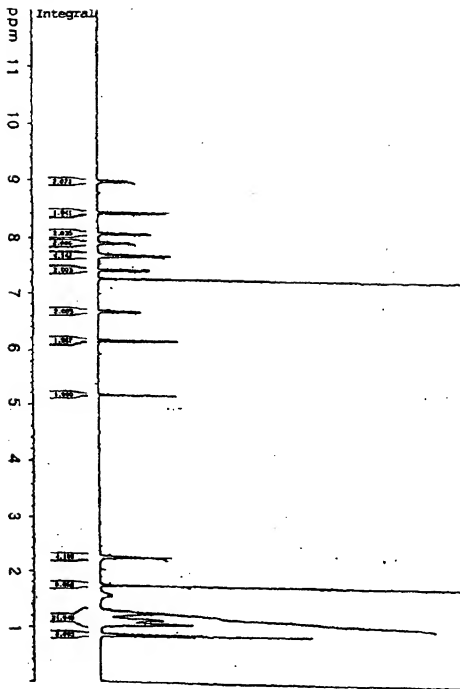
FIG. 11



1H NMR spectrum of 1,2,3,4,5-pentachlorobenzene in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The x-axis represents chemical shift in ppm (1 to 11). The spectrum shows a multiplet between 7.0 and 7.5 ppm and a singlet at approximately 2.3 ppm. Integration values are provided for each peak.

Chemical Shift (ppm)	Integration
~7.2	1.112
~7.3	1.42
~7.4	1.112
~7.5	1.000
~7.6	1.000
~7.7	1.000
~2.3	1.000

FIG. 13



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP01/10487

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> C07F15/00, C07F19/00, C09K11/06, H05B33/14		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> C07F15/00, C07F19/00, C09K11/06, H05B33/14		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) CAPIJUS (STN), REGISTRY (STN)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	US 2001/0019782 A1 (Tatsuya IGARASHI), 05 September, 2001 (06.09.2001), & JP 2001-247859 A & JP 2001-345183 A	1-47
X A	NAVARRO-RANNINGER, Carmen et al., "A cyclometalated Pd(II) complex containing a cytosine model nucleobase", J. Organomet. Chem., (1998), Vol. 558, Nos. 1-2, pages 103 to 110	1, 7-10 2-6, 11-47
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later documents published after the international filing date or priority date and now in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "A" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 22 January, 2002 (22.01.02)		Date of mailing of the international search report 05 February, 2002 (05.02.02)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
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